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*INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR*

*M.L. Brittain*

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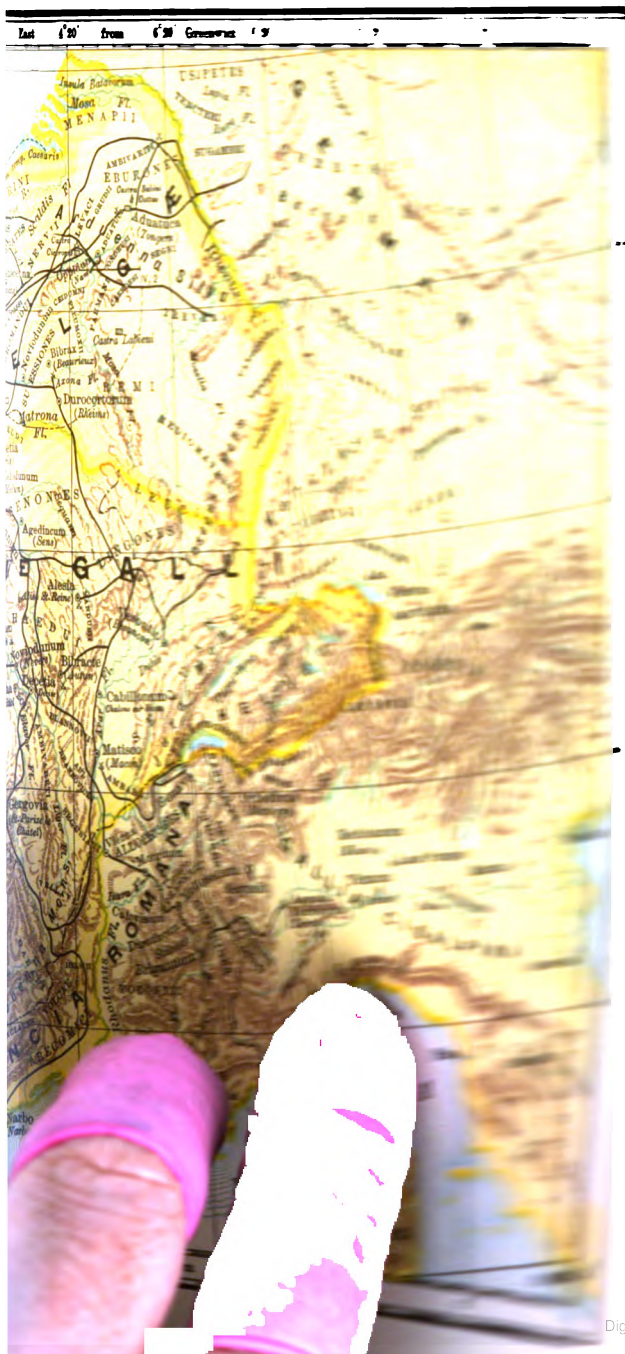














# INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR

BY

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INTROD. TO CAESAR.

W. P. 5

DEDICATED

To "The Ten"

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In whose monthly meetings the remaining member has  
found so much of pleasant companionship



## PREFACE

NEARLY everywhere in the South and in most schools of the North, Caesar is the first Latin author studied, and generally at the beginning of the second year in Latin. Efforts have been made to substitute second Latin books, *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, and other less difficult texts, but in the majority of instances without much success.

Parents, teachers, and colleges seem to unite in the demand that Caesar should be the first author read, and that we must find the shortest road to this end; that we must train our boys and girls from the earliest possible moment to read, not second rate authors because of fewer difficulties presented, but Caesar, Cicero, and the other great masters of Roman literature.

The idea has always been prevalent that Caesar is easy Latin, and this is true with regard to the greater part, written as it is in the clear, concise style of the famous warrior. There are passages, however, as difficult as any found in authors usually read at a later period, and, unfortunately for teacher and pupil, many of these occur near the beginning of the first book. The thirteenth and fourteenth

paragraphs, for instance, are examples of difficult Latin, and joined to the ordinary difficulties of construction, the pupil has to contend with indirect discourse, the greatest enemy of the young Latin scholar. These difficulties have led many to commence with the second book, but, while somewhat less difficult, the same objection is still true; there is one sentence in this book where the subject is separated from the predicate by ninety-four words. And then, too, there is the natural objection felt by teacher, pupil, and parent against beginning Caesar at any other point than the first part of the first book, the natural point to begin reading any author. These facts show the absolute necessity of direct preparation, and why the "class in Caesar is the occasion for daily prayer," as a bright teacher remarked.

The writer has felt keenly the hardships of the situation, — the injustice to both pupil and teacher, — and this little book, prepared during the interval of exacting duties, is the result.

The plan of the work is to present the story of the Helvetian war, as told in the first thirty chapters of Caesar, in a simplified form. Whenever possible, the exact words of Caesar are used, but the lessons are graded, and difficult constructions are deferred until they have been explained gradually and systematically. Beginning with the simplest forms of nouns and verbs, six lessons are

occupied with the various ways in which Caesar uses the six cases of nouns; then follows the development of the pronoun, adjective, verb, and subordinate clauses, introducing indirect discourse at Lesson XX.

The only previous training required is acquaintance with forms of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs,—three or four months' work. With such preliminary instruction, at the close of his first year the pupil will find himself able to understand the constructions of Caesar and with the first book more than half completed,—a result commonly requiring about a year and a half. By the time the thirtieth chapter is reached the pupil is made familiar with all the parts of speech, all the leading constructions of Caesar, and, besides, is conscious of having made considerable headway in the Commentaries.

Two courses are then open before him. First, that of continuing from Chapter XXX; or second, that of taking up the text from the beginning with the feeling, in either case, of being prepared for intelligent reading. By this method it is hoped that the abrupt transition from the elementary Latin books will be avoided, and the pupil will not find himself face to face, at the very outset, with the numerous difficulties of the author, and yet will still be studying the very constructions and the very words of Caesar.

After completing this little *gradus ad Caesarem*, he will be prepared to read with appreciation, and, it is hoped, with some degree of pleasure, the Commentaries of the great Roman. The grammar work is based on the texts (latest editions) of Harkness (H.) (Complete Latin Grammar, references to the author's Standard Grammar being given in parentheses), Lane-Morgan (LM.), Mooney (M.), Allen and Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), and Gildersleeve (G.), though no one has been slavishly followed, and in some instances it is believed that improvement has been made in clearness of statement and outline. Long vowels are marked, and even the so-called hidden quantities are indicated, where the results of modern scholarship agree.

M. L. BRITAIN.

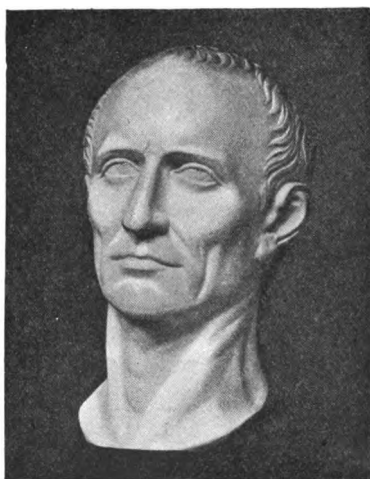
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## CAESAR

AMONG the great names Rome has presented for the admiration of the world, that of Julius Caesar is easily first. Not to know something of his life and work argues an inexcusable ignorance. He was great, not merely as a general, but also as an orator and statesman. Added to this, the mere fact that his Gallic Commentaries have been models for study for hundreds of years establishes conclusively the verdict of mankind with regard to his ability as a writer.



CAESAR

He was born on the 12th of July, 100 B.C., six years after Pompey and Cicero. His family was aristocratic. On his father's side he claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Trojan Aeneas, and

it was in this way that the family of Caesar accounted for the name of Julius.

He is described as handsome, intellectual, and somewhat inclined to foppishness. At the age of seventeen he married Cornelia, and thus allied himself to the party of the people, then headed by Marius. Soon after this, Sulla, the leader of the opposing faction, having made himself master of Rome, ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. Caesar refusing, Sulla exiled him, and it was only after the greatest exertions on the part of his friends that he was allowed to return to Rome, Sulla saying, "the youth for whom you plead will one day overthrow the aristocracy, for in this young Caesar are many Mariuses."

In one of his first campaigns Caesar received a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier. When only twenty-three he conducted the prosecution against Dolabella, and thus gained a wide reputation as an orator. This turned his attention to public speaking, and he set out for Rhodes to study oratory under Apollonius Molon. While on the way he was captured by pirates who demanded a large sum as ransom. He laughingly told them that they underrated their prisoner, and promised them twice as much as they demanded. "But," he added, "when I am set at liberty, I shall return and crucify every one of you." And he kept his promise.

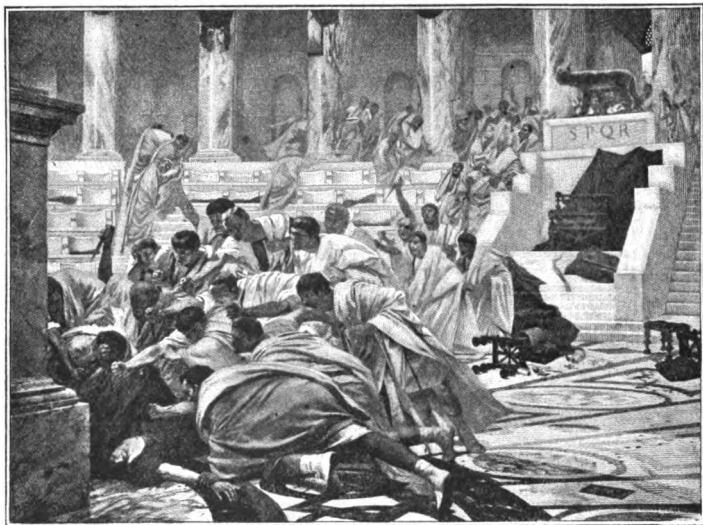
After filling many minor offices, at the age of forty-one he became consul and formed an alliance with Crassus and Pompey, known as the "First Triumvirate." The next year he was given the government of Gaul, and it is the subjugation of this country that he describes in his commentaries. For eight years he was occupied with this work, until, through the jealousy of Pompey, he was ordered to disband his army. Caesar refused, and, crossing the Rubicon, set out to make himself master of Rome. On August 9, B.C. 48, he met Pompey at Pharsalia and defeated him. Shortly afterwards Pompey was murdered in Egypt, and Caesar, being without a rival, was made Dictator and afterwards Imperator for life. Later on he was offered the crown, but refused. There were many Romans, however, who looked with dislike on his increasing power, and a conspiracy was formed, headed by Brutus and Cassius, the former of whom had received many favors at the hands of Caesar. They attacked him in the Senate house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44. He defended himself bravely, but seeing Brutus among the assassins, he uttered the reproachful words, "Et tu, Brute," and, pierced with wounds, fell at the base of Pompey's statue.



POMPEY

Summing up his life, we may say that, as a gen-

eral, he has had no rival save Napoleon; as a statesman, he was among the first; as a writer, nothing in the Latin language surpasses his Gallic Commentaries for purity and simplicity.



THE DEATH OF CAESAR

## THE HELVETIAN WAR

THE Helvetii were people of Celtic origin, inhabiting almost all that region now known as Switzerland. We first hear of them near the close of the second century B.C., when one of their tribes,



LAKE GENEVA

the Tigurini, allying themselves with others, defeated the Roman consul, Lucius Cassius. Caesar refers to this event in the twelfth paragraph of Book I.

In the year 58 B.C., incited by ambitious leaders, and believing that their military prowess entitled them to greater possessions, they determined to leave their homes and take possession of more fer-

tile land to the southwest, lying near the Roman Province in Gaul.

It is with the account of his campaigns against this uprising that Caesar begins his Gallic Commentaries. He devotes a little more than half of the first book, thirty chapters in all, to this war, and in them is presented a splendid illustration of his qualities both as a writer and a commander. After two battles the Helvetii, being completely subdued, were forced to return to their former territories. Of the three hundred and sixty-eight thousand who left their homes, less than one-third survived to tell the tale of their encounter with the victorious eagles of Rome.

## PARSING IN LATIN

---

There are many advantages to both teacher and pupil in having a certain definite form to be used in parsing. This is particularly true in studying a language like the Latin, remarkable for its precision and accuracy.

By this means the pupil will know exactly what is expected of him, and this is no small advantage when one considers the multiplicity of details required, for instance, in parsing a verb in the Subjunctive mood.

The following forms for parsing are prepared with reference to two ideas: (1) To present leading principles concisely. (2) To arrange the work logically.

In parsing, the student should be taught that, as a rule, there are three questions to be answered; namely, what is it? where found? why? And they include everything commonly required by colleges in their entrance examinations. The three numbers at the beginning of the work are understood as referring to those questions.

The remainder of the parsing is drill upon the forms. In parsing verbs, a synopsis of the tenses formed upon the same stem is required. For instance, on the Present Stem, the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses are formed; these constitute the Present System.

On the Perfect Stem, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, these forming the Perfect System.

On the Supine Stem, the Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles and the Supine, forming the Supine System.

Should the word parsed be an Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, or Supine, the synopsis is to be given in the 1st person, singular; otherwise in the person and number of the word parsed.

In practice the work may be shortened by the use of abbreviations, and where time is lacking, by omitting the inflections.

#### FORM FOR NOUNS

**Annōs** septem rēgnāvit, *He reigned seven years.*

1. Common noun, 2d declension.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Accusative of time.

**RULE.** — *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

Stem : annō

Nom.	annus	annī
Gen.	annī	annōrum
Dat.	annō	annis
Acc.	annum	annōs
Voc.	anne	annī
Abl.	annō	annis

#### FORM FOR PRONOUNS

**Hominēs quōs** dīxī, *The men whom I mentioned.*

1. Relative pronoun, three terminations.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Agrees with its antecedent, **hominēs**, and is the direct object of **dīxī**.

RULES. — (1) *A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.* (2) *The direct object of an action is put in the accusative.*

Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## FORM FOR ADJECTIVES

Ūsus magister est **bonus**, *Experience is a good teacher.*

1. Descriptive adjective, 3 terminations, 1st and 2d declensions.
2. Positive, nominative, masculine, singular.
3. Modifies **magister**.

RULE. — *Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Compared : **bonus, melior, optimus.**

Nom.	<b>bonus, -a, -um</b>	<b>bonī, -ae, -a</b>
Gen.	<b>bonī, -ae, -ī</b>	<b>bonōrum, -ārum, -ōrum</b>
Dat.	<b>bonō, -ae, -ō</b>	<b>bonīs, -īs, -īs</b>
Acc.	<b>bonum, -am, -um</b>	<b>bonōs, -ās, -a</b>
Voc.	<b>bone, -a, -um</b>	<b>bonī, -ae, -a</b>
Abl.	<b>bonō, -ā, -ō</b>	<b>bonīs, -īs, -īs</b>

## FORM FOR VERBS

Cum Caesar Tulliam **amāvisset**, *Since Caesar loved Tullia.*

1. Regular transitive verb, **amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus**
2. Active, subjunctive, pluperfect, 3d person, singular, 1st conjugation.
3. Predicate of **Caesar**.

RULE. — *A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. The subjunctive is used in cum causal clause.*

Stems: **amā-, amāv-, amāt-**

PERFECT SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.
Perfect	<b>amāvit</b>	<b>amāverit</b>	<b>amāvisse</b>
Pluperfect	<b>amāverat</b>	<b>amāvisset</b>	
Future Perfect	<b>amāverit</b>		

FORM FOR INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, ETC.

**Scīpiō auditus**, *Scipio having been heard.*

1. Regular transitive verb, **audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus.**
2. Passive participle, perfect, singular, nominative, masculine, 4th conjugation.
3. Agrees with **Scīpiō.**

RULE. — *Participles agree with the words they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Stems: **audī-, audiv-, audīt-**

SUPINE SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.	PART.
Perfect	<b>auditus sum</b>	<b>auditus sim</b>	<b>auditus esse</b>	<b>auditus</b>
Pluperfect	" <b>eram</b>	" <b>essem</b>		
Future Perfect	" <b>erō</b>			
Future			<b>auditum īri</b>	

FORM FOR ADVERBS

**Bellum saepe gerēbat**, *He often waged war.*

1. Adverb of time.
2. Positive.
3. Qualifies **gerēbat.**

RULE. — *Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

Compared : **saepe, saepius, saepissimē.**

#### FORM FOR PREPOSITIONS

Gallia est divīsa in partēs, *Gaul is divided into parts.*

**In** is a preposition, governing the accusative and showing the relation between **est divīsa** and **partēs**.

RULE. — *Prepositions show the relation of words to each other.*

#### FORM FOR CONJUNCTIONS

Mātrona et Sēquana, *The Matrona and Sequana.*

**Et** is a coördinate conjunction and connects **Mātrona** and **Sēquana**.

RULE. — *Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.*

#### FORM FOR INTERJECTIONS

**Ēheu** is an interjection and expresses sorrow.

RULE. — *Interjections are used to express surprise, sorrow, etc.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>abl.</i>	= ablative.	<i>indir. disc.</i>	= indirect discourse.
<i>abs.</i>	= absolute.	<i>inf.</i>	= infinitive.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>irr.</i>	= irregular.
<i>act.</i>	= active.	<i>lit.</i>	= literally.
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>m., masc.</i>	= masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>n., neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>cf.</i>	= compare.	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative.
<i>com.</i>	= common.	<i>pg.</i>	= page.
<i>comp</i>	= comparative.	<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>pass.</i>	= passive.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>pers.</i>	= person.
<i>decl.</i>	= declension.	<i>perf.</i>	= perfect.
<i>def.</i>	= defective.	<i>plu.</i>	= plural.
<i>dem.</i>	= demonstrative.	<i>plup.</i>	= pluperfect.
<i>dep.</i>	= deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>dir. disc.</i>	= direct discourse.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
<i>e.g.</i>	= for example.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>f., fem.</i>	= feminine.	<i>rel.</i>	= relative.
<i>fut.</i>	= future.	<i>sc.</i>	= understand.
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
<i>i.e.</i>	= that is.	<i>subj.</i>	= subjunctive.
<i>imp.</i>	= imperative.	<i>sup.</i>	= superlative.
<i>imperf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>voc.</i>	= vocative.
<i>indic.</i>	= indicative.	<i>vocab.</i>	= vocabulary.

H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parenthesis. LM = Lane and Morgan. M = Mooney. A = Allen and Greenough. G = Gildersleeve. B = Bennett.

# THE HELVETIAN WAR

## THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS OF CAESAR SIMPLIFIED AND GRADED



### CHAPTER I

#### *The Inhabitants of Gaul*

1. Belgae et Aquītānī et Celtae Galliam incolunt. Populī Rōmānī linguā Celtae Gallī appellantur. Hōrum omnium Belgae fortissimī mīlitēs  
5 sunt et saepe cum Germānīs pūgnant. Helvētīi quoque fortēs mīlitēs sunt, quod proximī sunt Germānīs, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.  
10 Belgae marī flūminibusque Mātronā et Sēquanā continentur. Aquītānī ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et eam  
15 partem ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinent.



GALLI

Gallī finibus Belgārum, Rhēnō, Rhodanō, Garumnā flūminibus, ōceanō continentur.

2. 1. **Belgae . . . Celtae**: the Belgae, Celtae, and Aquītānī, inhabiting respectively northern, central, and southern Gaul. Notice the conjunctions expressed between the three words. Notice that the regular use of Caesar is to express them thus (polysyndeton) or to omit entirely (asyndeton). **Mātronā et Sēquanā** (see below) form no exception. The conjunction is used there because it takes both rivers to form the southern boundary.

**Galliam**: *Gaul*, practically modern France.

2. **linguā**: abl., *in the language*.

6. **Helvētīi**: the inhabitants of modern Switzerland.

8. **Germānis**: *to the Germans*, dative after the adjective **proximī**.

9. **quibuscum**: *with whom*; **cum** is a preposition used as enclitic joined to **quibus**.

11. **mari**: *by the sea*, ablative of means.

### THE NOMINATIVE CASE

H. 387, 395 (368, 363). LM. 469, 475. M. 174. A. 173, 176, 184. G. 203, 205, 321. B. 387, 393.

3. Caesar uses the Nominative case in three ways: —

1. As subject of a verb: **Helvētīi** bellum gerunt, *the Helvetii wage war*.

2. As predicate nominative: **Helvētīi** sunt **mīlitēs**, *the Helvetii are soldiers*.

3. In apposition with one of the two foregoing: **Caesar cōsul** vēnit, *Caesar, the consul, came*.

Note that appositives are plural when agreeing with two or more nouns, and that nouns may be in apposition in any case,

Find nine nouns used in Chapter I used as the subjects of verbs; find three used as predicate nominatives; three used as appositives.

#### ENDINGS OF THE NOMINATIVE—GENDER

4. The terminations of the nominative with few exceptions show the gender of the nouns in accordance with the following table:—

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1st Decl.	—	a	—
2d Decl.	er, ir, us	—	um
3d Decl.	ō (except dō, gō, iō, fem.), or, ōs, er, es	ās, ēs, is, ys, x, ūs, s (after cons.)	a, e, ī, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us
4th Decl.	us	—	ū
5th Decl.	—	ēs	—

It must be noted, however, that there are some general rules independent of ending or declension.

They are as follows:—

1. Names of males, rivers, winds, and months are masculine.

2. Names of females, countries, towns, islands, and trees are feminine.

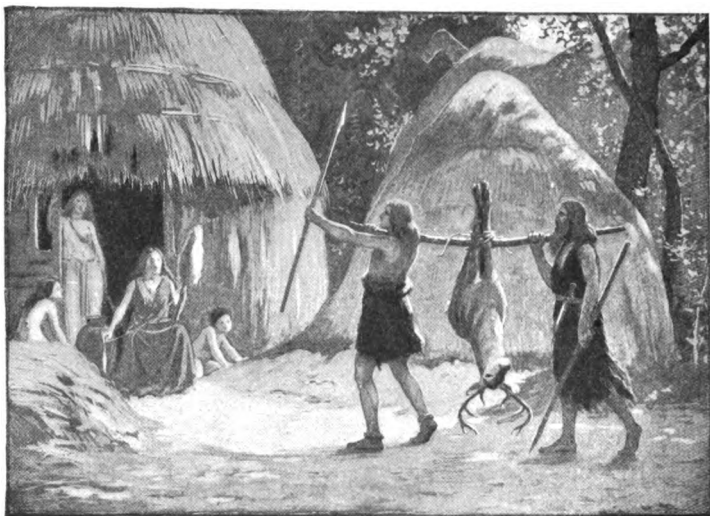
3. Indeclinable nouns, infinitives, and clauses used as nouns are neuter.

## CHAPTER II

*Orgetorix, desirous of Royal Power, incites the Helvetii to acquire More Territory*

5. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit Orgetōrix. Is, rēgnī cupiditātē inductus, coniūrātiōnem

nōbilitātis fēcit, et cum fīnitimīs cīvitatibus pācem et amīcitiā cōfīrmāvit. Helvētiī undique loci  
 5 nātūrā continentur; ūnā ex parte flūminē Rhēnō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit, alterā ex parte monte Iūrā, tertiā, flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit.



EARLY GERMAN

Quā dē causā hominēs summae virtūtis māgnō  
 10 dolōre adficiēbantur. Fīnēs, quī in longitūdinem mīlia passuum ducenta et quadrāgintā patēbant, angustī erant prō multitudīne hominum.

6. 1. nōbilissimus: *most noble*, adjective in the superlative degree from nōbilis.

2. *rēgni*: *for the kingdom*, objective genitive with *cupiditāte*.

*inductus*: *induced*, perfect passive participle from *inducō*, agreeing with *is* in gender, number, and case.

3. *nōbilitātis*: *of the nobility*, subjective genitive with *coniūrātiōnem*.

4. *loci*: *of the place*, subjective genitive with *nātūrā*.

5. *ūnā ex parte*: *on one side*; *alterā ex parte*, notice the order.

9. *virtūtis*: *of valor*, genitive of characteristic.

11. *passuum*: *of paces*, partitive genitive.

### THE GENITIVE

H. 437-458 (393-410). LM. 549-595. M. 215-231. A. 213-223.  
G. 360-383. B. 194-212.

#### ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
7. 1st Declension	ae	ārum
2d Declension	i	ōrum
3d Declension	is	um, ium
4th Declension	ūs	uum
5th Declension	eī	ērum

8. The Genitive is used chiefly to limit nouns, but it is also used with adjectives and verbs. It is represented in English chiefly: (1) by the possessive case: *domus Caesaris*, *Caesar's house*; (2) by the objective with *of*: *domus Caesaris*, *the house of Caesar*.

9. The leading uses of the genitive found in Caesar are as follows:—

#### I

With nouns:—

1. Subjective: *amor deōrum*, *the love of the gods* (for us).

2. Objective : **amor deōrum**, *the love of the gods* (our love for them).
3. Characteristic : **vir māgnae auctōritātis**, *a man of great authority*.
4. Appositional : **tellūs Ītalīae**, *the land of Italy*.
5. Partitive : **militum pars**, *a part of the soldiers*.

## II

10. With adjectives it is chiefly

Objective : **avidus glōriae**, *desirous of glory*.

## III

11. With verbs:—

1. Of Memory : **reminīscor virtūtis**, *I remember the valor*.
2. Of Judicial Action : **eum accūsāre avāritiae**, *to accuse him of avarice*.
3. Of Price or Value : **māgnī aestimāre**, *to estimate highly*.
4. Of Feeling : **eōrum nōs miseret**, *we pity them*.
5. Special verbs : **egeō cōnsilii**, *I need counsel*.



## CHAPTER III

*The Preparations of Orgetorix and the Helvetii*

12. **Cupidī glōriae et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī iūmentōrum et carrōrum māgnū numerū coēmere et sēmentēs mākīmās facere cōstituērunt. In tertium annū profectiōnem in prōvinciam**

5 Rōmānam lēge cōfirmāvērunt. Ad proximās  
cīvitātēs Orgetorīgem lēgātum mīsērunt. Casti-  
cus Sēquanus et Dumnorīx Haeduus, prīncipēs in  
suīs cīvitātibus, auxilium dedērunt. Casticī pater  
rēgnum in Sēquanīs habuerat. Dumnorīgī Orge-  
10 torīx filiam suam in mātīmōnium dedit. Itaque  
hī trēs prīncipēs potentium cīvitātum inter sē  
fidem et iūsiūrandum dedērunt et Galliae sēsē  
potīrī posse spērāvērunt.

13. 1. *glōriae*: of *glory*, objective genitive with the adjective *cupidi*.

*permōti*: *influenced*, perfect passive participle; cf. note on *inductus*, 6.

3. *coēmere* and *facere*: *to buy* and *to make*, objects of *cōstituērunt*.

6. *lēgātum*: (*as*) *ambassador*, in apposition with *Orgetorīgem*.

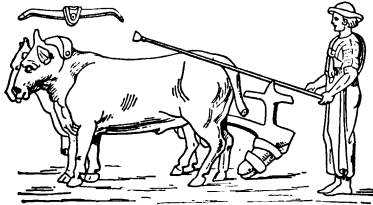
8. *dedērunt*: perfect indicative from *dō*.

9. *Dumnorīgī dedit*: *gave to Dumnorix*, dative after a transitive verb.

11. *inter sē*: *each other*; literally, *among themselves*.

12. *Galliae*: genitive with special verbs (*potīrī*).

*sēsē*: *themselves*, emphatic *sē*.



ANCIENT PLOW

## THE DATIVE

H. 422-436 (383-392). L.M. 525-548. M. 201-214. A. 224-236.  
G. 344-359. B. 186-193.

## ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>14.</b> 1st Declension	<b>ae</b>	<b>is</b>
2d Declension	<b>ō</b>	<b>is</b>
3d Declension	<b>ī</b>	<b>ibus</b>
4th Declension	<b>ui</b>	<b>ubus, ibus</b>
5th Declension	<b>eī</b>	<b>ēbus</b>

**15.** The Dative is commonly translated by *to* or *for*, representing the person or thing to or for which anything is done.

**16.** The dative is used as the indirect object of four classes of verbs : —

1. Transitive verbs : *librum tibi dedit, he gave a book to you.*
2. Intransitive verbs : *pāret lēgiōus, he obeys the laws.*
3. Special verbs : *civitāti persuāsit, he persuades the state.*
4. Compound verbs : *Gallīs praestāre, to excel the Gauls.*

**17.** It has also five special uses : —

1. Possessor : *librum est tibi, the book is yours (lit. to you).*
2. Apparent agent : *mihi est ferendum, it must be borne by me.*
3. Purpose or end : *est mihi cūrae, it is a care to me.*
4. With adjectives : *patria est cāra mihi, the country is dear to me.*
5. Ethical dative : *quid mihi Tongilius fēcit, what has my Tongilius done?*

## CHAPTER IV

*The Death of Orgetorix after being summoned to Trial by the Helvetian Officials*

18. Ea rēs Helvētiōrum magistrātibus per indicium ēnūntiāta est, et Orgetorīgem causam dicere coēgērunt. Coniūrātiōnis accūsātus est et poena ēius crīminis ignī cremārī fuit. Quam ob rem  
 5 Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque, suōs undique coēgit. Per eōs sē periculō ēripuit. Magistrātūs ob eam rem incitātī armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnātī sunt et hominēs ex agrīs cōgēbant. Intereā Orgetorīx  
 10 mortuus est, et de ēius morte fuērunt multī rumōrēs apud Helvētiōs.

19. 1. **magistrātibus**: *magistrates*, indirect object of transitive verb **ēnūntiāre**.

3. **coēgērunt**: *compelled*, perfect indicative of **cōgō**.

**coniūrātiōnis**: *conspiracy*, genitive after **accūsātus est**, verb of judicial action.

4. **crīminis**: *charge*.

5. **familiam**: not *family*; Scotch *clan* is more accurate.

6. **clientēs**: *dependents*, like the retainers of a feudal lord.

**obaerātōs**: *bondsmen*, practically slaves, on account of debt.

8. **incitātī**: *aroused*, perfect passive participle of **incitāre**.

10. **mortuus est**: *died*, deponent, intransitive verb, having passive form with an active meaning.

**rumōrēs**: the *rumors* were to the effect that he had committed suicide.

## THE ACCUSATIVE

H. 403-421 (370-381). LM. 495-524. M. 183-200. A. 237-240.  
G. 328-343. B. 172-185.

## ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
20. 1st Declension	<b>am</b>	<b>ās</b>
2d Declension	<b>um</b>	<b>ōs, a</b>
3d Declension	<b>em, im</b> (like nom.)	<b>ēs, īs, a</b>
4th Declension	<b>um, ū</b>	<b>ūs, ua</b>
5th Declension	<b>em</b>	<b>ēs</b>

21. The principal uses of the Accusative are :—

1. Direct object : **librum** scribit, *he writes a book*.
2. Predicate accusative, with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, etc. : Cicerōnem **cōnsulem** creāre, *to make Cicero consul*.
3. Secondary accusative, with verbs of asking, teaching, etc. : **mē** philosophiam docuit, *he taught me philosophy*.
4. Greek accusative, sometimes called the accusative of specification : miles **membra** frāctus, *a soldier shattered as to his limbs* (= with shattered limbs).
5. Time and space : decem **annōs** rēgnāvit, *he reigned ten years*.
6. Limit of motion : **Rōmam** rediit, *he returned to Rome*.
7. With prepositions : scribit ad **Caesarem**, *he writes to Caesar*.
8. Subject of infinitive : dicit **Caesarem** posse, *he says Caesar can*.

As shown by the examples the accusative is generally used with verbs. It is found, however, with prepositions, as in 7; with adjectives, as in 4; and, in rare instances, with substantives.

## CHAPTER V

*The Helvetii and their Allies continue their Preparations*

22. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētīī ē  
 fīnibus suīs exīre cōstituērunt. Ubi iam sē ad  
 eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua  
 omnia, vīcōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt.  
 5 Itaque et domum reditiōnis spem sustulērunt et  
 ad bellum parātī erant. Frūmentum et multa alia  
 in itinere portāre parant. Persuādent autem  
 Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs. Hī omnēs  
 idem faciunt et ūnā cum iīs proficīscuntur. Bōīī,  
 10 quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōri-  
 cum trāsierant Nōrēiamque oppugnārant, Helvē-  
 tiōrum amīcī et sociī erant.

23. 3. **arbitrātī sunt**: *thought*, deponent verb (*i.e.* pas-  
 sive in form, active in meaning), from **arbitrārī**.

4. **incendunt**: *burn*, historical present, the present used  
 instead of a past tense to express the thought with greater  
 vividness.

5. **domum**: *home*, accusative of limit of motion.

**sustulērunt**: *took away*, irregular verb, **tollō**, **tollere**,  
**sustuli**, **sublātus**.

8. **Rauricīs**, **Tulingīs**, **Latobrigīs**: datives after special  
 verb, **persuādent**.

9. **ūnā**: *together*, adverb.

**proficīscuntur**: *depart*, deponent verb, historical pres-  
 ent. See notes on **arbitrātī sunt** and **incendunt**.

11. **oppugnārant** is contracted from **oppugnāverant**. The  
**v** is dropped and the vowels **ā** and **ē** form **ā**.

## THE VOCATIVE

H. 402 (369). LM. 492-494. M. 257. A. 241. G. 201, R. 1. B. 171.

## ENDINGS

## 24.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Declension	a	ae
2d Declension	e, or like nom.	ī, neuter a
3d Declension	like nom.	ēs " a
4th Declension	us, neuter ū	ūs " a
5th Declension	ēs	ēs

The Vocative is the case of address: combūrite frūmentum, Helvētīī! *burn the corn, Helvetii!*

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR

25. Dates were reckoned by the Romans from three points in the month:—

1. The Kalends (**Kalendae**), the first of the month.
2. The Nones (**Nōnae**), the 7th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 5th of the other months.
3. The Ides (**Īdūs**), the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 13th of the other months.

From these three points the days were counted backwards, with a difference of one day in comparison with our method, arising from the fact that the Romans counted the *point of departure*, the *third day* being *four days before*, etc.

26. Hence to turn the Roman dates into English:—

1. For Nones and Ides: add one to the date of the Nones and Ides and subtract the given number: ante diem quārtum Nōnās Iānuāriās, *the fourth day before the Nones of January* =  $5 + 1 - 4 = \text{January } 2$ .

2. For Kalends: add two to the days of the preceding month and subtract the given number: ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs, *the fifth day before the Kalends of April*; the Kalends of April occurred on April 1st; the 31 days of March + 2 = 33 - 5 = March 28.



## CHAPTER VI

*The Two Routes*

27. Duōbus itineribus Helvētiī domō exīre potuērunt. Ūnum, per Sēquanōs, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum angustum et difficile erat, mōns autem altissimus impendēbat. Hōc  
 5 itinere vix singulī carrī dūcī poterant. Alterum iter per prōvinciam nostram et Allobrogēs multō facilius vidēbātur. Inter finēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum finī-  
 10 bus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Omnibus rēbus comparātis Helvētiī ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs ad rīpam Rhodanī convēnērunt.

28. 1. *duōbus itineribus*: *by two routes*, ablatives from duo and iter.

*potuērunt*: *could*, from *possum*, perfect indicative.

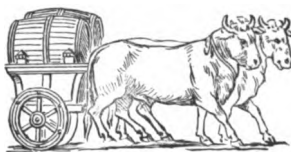
4. *altissimus*: *very high*, adjective, superlative degree from *altus*.

5. *dūcī*, like *exīre* above, completes the meaning of the main verb, hence complementary infinitive.

9. **proximum** : *next*, adjective, superlative degree, positive wanting, **propior**, **proximus**.

11. **rēbus comparātis** : *all things having been prepared*, ablative absolute.

12. The expression **ante diem quintum Kalendās Aprīlēs** is often abbreviated as follows : **A. D. V. Kal. Apr.** It is an idiomatic form of *diē quintō ante Kalendās Aprīlēs*, *on the 5th day before the Kalends of April*, i.e. *the 28th of March*. See 26, 2.



CARRUS

### THE ABLATIVE

H. 459-490 (411-431). LM. 596-655. M. 232-255. A. 242-259  
G. 384-410. B. 213-231.

#### ENDINGS

29.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Declension	ā	īs
2d Declension	ō	īs
3d Declension	e, ī	ibus
4th Declension	ū	ibus, ubus
5th Declension	ē	ēbus

30. As the genitive is the adjective case, so the ablative may be called the adverb case.

It unites in itself three distinct uses : —

1. The Ablative Proper, or *from*-case.
2. The Instrumental, or *with*-case.
3. The Locative, or *where*-case.

31. The ablative proper is used to express :—

1. Separation : *mē metū liberāre, to free me from fear.*
2. Source : *Iove nātus, born from (of) Jupiter.*
3. Comparison : *iūcundius vitā, more pleasant than life.*

32. The instrumental ablative denotes :—

1. Characteristic : *vir summā auctoritāte, a man of the highest authority.*

2. Manner : *suīs mōribus, according to their custom.*

3. Cause : *ars utilitāte laudātur, art is praised on account of its utility.*

4. Means : *gladiō pugnāre, to fight with a sword.* This ablative is used after a few special verbs, *ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor.*

5. Price : *patriam aurō vēndidit, he sold his country for gold.*

6. Difference : *biduō mē antecessit, he preceded me by two days.*

7. Specification : *linguā inter sē differunt, they differ (from one another) in language.*

33. The locative ablative expresses :—

1. Place : *Karthāgine rēgēs creābantur, kings were made at Carthage.*

2. Time : *primā lūce castra movet, he moves the camp at dawn.*

3. Ablative absolute : *causā cōgnitā, the cause having been learned.*



AN ANCIENT ROMAN COIN

## CHAPTER VII

*Caesar comes to Geneva and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

34. Caesarī, quī Rōmae erat, id nūntiātur. Mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit; ad Genavam pervenit. Erat omnīnō

in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat. Tum pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Hīs rēbus permōtī Helvētiī lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis.



CAESAR

Iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam ā Caesare postulant. Sed temporibus antīquīs Helvētiī cōnsulem Cas-

sium occīderant exercitumque ēius sub iugum mīserant. Hominēs autem inimicō animō ab iniūriā in itinere nōn temperant. Quārē Caesar iter per prōvinciam Helvētiīs nōn dedit. Tamen diem conloquiō cum lēgātīs cōstituit.

35. 1. **Rōmae**: locative, place where, genitive in form.

2. **ulteriōrem**: adjective, comparative degree, superlative **ultimus**, positive wanting.

4. **legiō**: this was Caesar's favorite, the celebrated tenth legion. When full the Roman legion consisted of 6000 men, but in reality the number was generally much smaller. It was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two ordines.

5. **ūna**: *but (only) one*.

6. **quam māximum**: *as great as possible*; **quam** with the superlative has a strengthening force.

### ADJECTIVES

H. 394-395 (438-444). LM. 476-478. M. 178. A. 186-193. G. 289-303. B. 233-241.

36. 1. An adjective agrees with the noun it qualifies in gender, number, and case: *vir est bonus, the man is good*. With two or more nouns the adjective is sometimes plural: *pāx et concordia sunt pulchrae, peace and harmony are pleasant*. When the nouns are of different genders, if they denote persons, the adjective in agreement is masculine: *pater et māter sunt boni, the father and mother are good*.

2. When there are two or more nouns of different gender denoting things, the adjective is neuter: *honōrēs et victōriae fortuita sunt, honor and victory are accidental*.

3. Adjectives are frequently used as nouns: *ūtilia, useful things*.

### DECLENSION

37. Note four classes of adjectives:—

1. Those of the first and second declension (**-a** and **-o** stems): **bonus, bona, bonum**.

2. Those of the third declension (-i stems): **levis, leve.**

3. Those of the third declension (consonant stems): **prūdēns.**

4. Irregular adjectives, often called pronominal (-o stems): **alius, alia, aliud.**

#### COMPARISON

38. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, — positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative regularly ends in **-ior** for the masculine and feminine, and **-ius** for the neuter. The superlative regularly ends in **-issimus, -a, -um**. Thus we have positive, **altus, -a, -um**; comparative, **altior, -ius**; superlative, **altissimus, -a, -um**. Adjectives in **-er** and **-lis**, however, make the superlative in **-rimus** and **-limus**: **celer, celerior, celerrimus**; **gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus**.

#### IRREGULAR COMPARISON

39. Five adjectives of very frequent use in Caesar are compared somewhat irregularly as follows:—

<b>bonus</b>	<b>melior</b>	<b>optimus</b>
<b>malus</b>	<b>pēior</b>	<b>pessimus</b>
<b>māgnus</b>	<b>māior</b>	<b>māximus</b>
<b>parvus</b>	<b>minor</b>	<b>minimus</b>
<b>multus</b>	<b>plūs</b>	<b>plūrimus</b>

H. 159, 160 (770). LM. 89. M. 70. A. 82. G. 87. B. 74.

40. Most adjectives ending in **-icus, -idus, -ālis, -āris, -ilis, -ulus, -undus, -timus, -inus, -ivus, -ōrus**, in **-us**, preceded by a vowel (except **antiquus**), have no forms of comparison; **magis** and **māximē**, *more* and *most*, are used in comparing them: **magis idōneus, more suitable.**

41. In addition to their regular meanings the comparative and superlative may denote a considerable and a very high degree of a quality: *brevior, rather short*; *doctissimus, very learned*. With **quam** the superlative denotes the highest possible degree: *quam m̄ximus, as great as possible*. (Cf. Chapter VII, l. 5, note.)



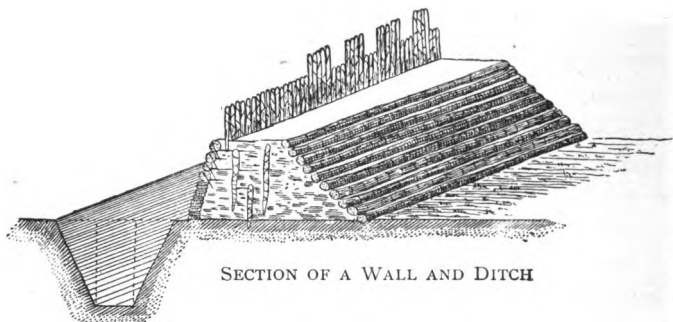
## CHAPTER VIII

*Caesar refuses the Helvetii a Passage through Gaul and repulses  
an Attempt to cross by Force*

42. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat  
mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, mūrū  
fossamque ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rho-  
danum influit, ad montem Iūram perdūcit. Mū-  
5 rus quem fēcit in altitūdinem erat pedum sēdecim.  
Eō opere perfectō et castellīs commūnītīs facile  
eōs prohibēre potest. Diē cōstitutā ubi lēgātī  
Helvētiōrum revertērunt, Caesar eīs iter per prō-  
vinciam nōn dedit. Helvētīū eā spē dēiectī nāvibus  
10 iūctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs mūrū per-  
rumpere sunt cōnātī, sed operis mūnītiōne et  
mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū  
dēstitērunt.

43. 1. **quam**: relative agreeing in gender and number with its antecedent, **legiōne**; also the direct object of **habēbat**. It is merely a pronoun used adjectively agreeing with **legiōnem** understood.

2. **mūrum fossamque** : *a wall and a ditch.*
5. **sēdecim pedum** : *of sixteen feet*, partitive genitive.
7. **diē cōstitutā** : ablative of time, *on the day appointed.*
11. **cōnāti sunt** : *endeavored*, deponent verb, *i.e.* passive in form but active in meaning.
12. **repulsi** : *repulsed*, perfect participle, from **repellō**.



SECTION OF A WALL AND DITCH

### PRONOUNS

H. 396-399 (445-459). LM. 483-485. M. 432-463. A. 194-203.  
G. 304-319. B. 242-253.

**44.** Pronouns are used like nouns or adjectives. As nouns they have in general the same constructions as nouns: **ego tē** videō, *I see you*. As adjectives they agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case: **suōs amīcōs** amat, *he loves his friends*. The Relative (**45, 5**) is properly an adjective in agreement with some word, generally understood, but sometimes expressed: **erant duo itinera, quibus itineribus**. Commonly this word, called the antecedent, is expressed in the principal clause and omitted in the relative clause, thus giving rise to the special rule, *The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of its clause.*

## 45. Pronouns are divided into eight classes:—

1. Personal: **ego**, *I*; **tū**, *thou*, *you*. The pronoun of the third person is supplied by a demonstrative or the reflexive **sui**.

2. Reflexive: **sui** and the oblique cases of **ego** and **tū**.

3. Possessive: **meus**, *my*; **tuus**, *your*; **noster**, *our*; **vester**, *your*; **suus**, *his*, *her*, *their*. In form and use they are adjectives of the first and second declension.

4. Demonstrative: **hic**, *this (near me)*; **iste**, *that (near you)*; **ille**, *that (near him)*; **is**, *he (that one)*; **idem**, *the same*.

5. Relative: **quī**, *who*.

6. Interrogative: **quis**, *who* (as noun); **quī**, *what* (as adjective); **uter**, *which (of two)*.

7. Indefinite: **quis**, **quī**, *any one*, generally after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, or **num**; frequently found in compounds: **aliquis**, *some one*.

8. Intensive: **ipse**, corresponding to the English *myself*, *himself*, etc.

NOTE. The Reciprocal, *each other*, *one another*, is expressed in Latin by **inter** with **nōs**, **vōs**, and **sē**: **dant inter sē**, *they give each other*.



## CHAPTER IX

*Through Dumnorix the Helvetii obtain Permission to go through the Territory of the Sequani*

46. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustias ire nōn pote-

rant. Hīs persuādēre nōn possunt, quā dē causā  
lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt. Dum-  
5 norīx autem grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs  
plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, nam  
ex eā cīvitatē Orgetorīgis filiā in mātīmōnium  
dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus  
studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitatēs suō beneficiō  
10 habēre obstrictās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et  
Sēquanīs persuādet. Sēquanī et Helvētiī obsidēs  
inter sēsē dant. Quā dē causā Sēquanī itinere  
Helvētiōs nōn prohibent et Helvētiī sine maleficiō  
et iniūriā trāseunt.

47. 2. **Sēquanīs invitīs**: *the Sequani being unwilling*,  
ablative absolute. An adjective and a noun, or two nouns,  
sometimes form this construction, as well as a noun and a  
participle.

6. **plūrimum poterat**: *was most powerful*.

8. **rēgnī**: objective genitive, *for the kingdom*.

**novīs rēbus**: *revolution*, dative with special verb of  
desire.

9. **quam plūrimās**: *as many as possible*.

10. **obstrictās**: perfect passive participle in agreement  
with **cīvitatēs**.

12. **inter sēsē**: *each other*.

#### THE INDICATIVE MOOD

H. 526-540 (466-476). LM. 692-695. M. 318. A. 108, 115. G. 112.  
B. 257-264.

48. The Indicative mood is used for the statement of  
facts, or inquiry about facts, or in assumption of facts.

## THE TENSES

INDEFINITE ACTION	CONTINUED ACTION	COMPLETED ACTION
<p>PRESENT</p> <p>Pres. time { <b>amō</b> <i>I love</i></p>	<p>PRESENT</p> <p><b>amō</b> <i>I am loving</i></p>	<p>(PRESENT) PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāvī</b> <i>I have loved</i></p>
<p>(HISTORICAL) PERFECT</p> <p>Past time { <b>amāvī</b> <i>I loved</i></p>	<p>IMPERFECT</p> <p><b>amābam</b> <i>I was loving</i></p>	<p>PLUPERFECT</p> <p><b>amāveram</b> <i>I had loved</i></p>
<p>FUTURE</p> <p>Fut. time { <b>amābō</b> <i>I shall love</i></p>	<p>FUTURE</p> <p><b>amābō</b> <i>I shall be loving</i></p>	<p>FUTURE PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāverō</b> <i>I shall have loved</i></p>

Three of the tenses, the present, perfect, and future, have a double use, as shown in the diagram. Hence the six tenses express the time of the verb in nine ways.

49. 1. The Primary tenses are the present, future, future perfect, and (present) perfect; the tenses denoting present or future time.

2. The Secondary tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and (historical) perfect; the tenses that denote past time.

50. The distinction between the imperfect and perfect is to be clearly noted: the imperfect denotes action going on in past time, and hence is used for *customary action* and *description*. The perfect is the tense of narration: *Verrēs in forum vēnit; ārdēbant oculī, Verres came into the forum; his eyes flashed.*

## HISTORICAL PRESENT

51. To make the circumstances more vivid the present is often used in describing past occurrences: *Helvētīi id facere cōnantur, the Helvetii endeavored to do this* (literally *endeavor*).



## CHAPTER X

*Caesar goes to Italy and brings thence Five Legions, defeating Several Tribes which oppose his March back to Gaul*

52. Caesarī nūntiātum est iter Helvētiōrum per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum. Est iīs in animō iter quoque facere in finēs Santonum, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quae  
5 cīvītās est in prōvinciā Rōmānā. Hominēs bellīcōsī, populī Rōmānī inimīcī, locīs patentibus finitimī sunt.

Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, et duās legiōnēs in  
10 Ītaliā et trēs ad Aquilēiam cōnscrībit. In ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutronēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Plūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs in Segūsīāvōs quī sunt  
15 extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum exercitum dūcit.

53. 2. iīs: dative of possession, *in their mind*, i.e. *it was their intention*.

4. **absunt**: *distant*, from **absum**.
8. **mūnitiōnī**: dative governed by **prae** in composition.
13. **itinere**: ablative of separation.
14. **plūribus his proeliis pulsīs**: ablative absolute, *having routed these in many battles*.



LEGATUS

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE

H. 551-561 (477-486). LM. 710-724. M. 321-327. A. 265-268.  
G. 255-265. B. 272-280.

**54.** There are four tenses in the Subjunctive mood; of these the present and perfect are primary, the imperfect and pluperfect are secondary.

**55.** In Independent sentences the subjunctive is used in three ways: to express something as—

1. Possible—the Potential Subjunctive: *aliquis dicat, some one may say.*

2. Desired—the Optative Subjunctive: *utinam vātēs sit, O that he may be a prophet!*

3. Willed — the Volitive Subjunctive: *multa dicant, let them say much.*

### THE IMPERATIVE

56. The Imperative mood is used to express commands or entreaties: *timōrem ēripe, take away fear.*

Prohibition is regularly expressed by the use of *nōlō*: *nōlī hōc facere, don't do this.*

### VERB ENDINGS

#### 57. Indicative and Subjunctive

		ACTIVE VOICE	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. <i>I</i>		o, m, perf. ī	<i>We</i> mus
2. <i>Thou</i>		s, perf. stī	<i>You</i> tis, perf. stis
3. <i>He</i>		t	<i>They</i> nt, perf. ērunt ēre
<b>Imperative</b>			
2. —	—		<i>You</i> te, fut. tōte
3. <i>He</i>	tō		<i>They</i> ntō

#### Indicative and Subjunctive

		PASSIVE VOICE	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. <i>I</i>		r	<i>We</i> mur
2. <i>Thou</i>		ris, or re	<i>You</i> minī
3. <i>He</i>		tur	<i>They</i> ntor
<b>Imperative</b>			
2. <i>Thou</i>	re		<i>You</i> minī
3. <i>He</i>	tor		<i>They</i> ntor

Note that the pronoun is expressed by the ending in Latin, though it is sometimes used for the sake of emphasis; as { *love-we*  
*amā-mus*

## CHAPTER XI

*Some of the Gallic Tribes appeal for Help against the Helvetii*

58. Helvētīi iam per angustias et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Quā dē causā Haeduī per lēgātōs auxilium Caesarem  
5 rogāvērunt. Omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō bene meritī erant, tamen paene in cōspectū exercitūs Rōmānī hostēs eōrum agrōs vāstābant. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarri, necessariī et cōnsanguineī Haeduōrum, nōn facile ab oppidīs vim  
10 hostium prohibēre potuerunt. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vicōs possessiōnēsque habebant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Hōrum omnium agrōs Helvētīi vāstābant et oppida expūgnābant et praeter agrī solum nihil  
15 fuit reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar bellum Helvētiis inferre statuit.

59. 2. trādūxerant, *had crossed*; pervēnerant, *had reached*; populābantur, *were devastating*: the first two are pluperfect for completed action, the last imperfect, to denote continued action.

4. auxilium: direct object; Caesarem, secondary accusative.

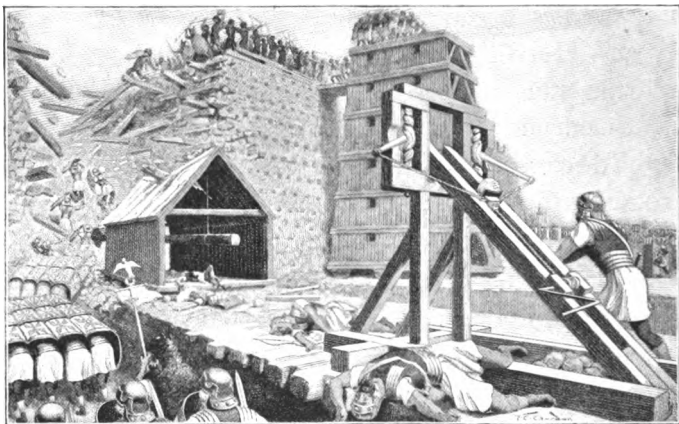
6. bene meritī erant: *had deserved well of*.

9. nōn facile: *scarcely*.

12. sē . . . recipiunt: literally, *betook themselves*.

14. *agrī solum* : the bare ground.

*nihil . . . reliquī* : literally, *nothing of remainder*.



A SIEGE

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

60. 1. A compound sentence contains clauses of equal rank, placed side by side. This is called Coördination (Parataxis): *Caesar pūgnāvit et Cicerō locūtus est*, *Caesar fought and Cicero spoke*.

2. A complex sentence contains clauses of unequal rank, Independent and Subordinate. This is called Subordination (Hypotaxis): *vēnērunt ut pācem peterent*, *they came to seek peace*.

61. Subordinate clauses may be divided into—

1. Final clauses, or those that express Purpose.
2. Consecutive clauses, or those that express Result.

3. Characterizing clauses, or those that express Characteristic.

4. Causal clauses, or those that express Cause.

5. Temporal clauses, or those that express Time.

6. Concessive clauses, or those that express Concession.

7. Conditional clauses, or those that express Condition.

62. Rule for Sequence of Tenses in Subordinate Clauses:—

Primary tenses of the indicative are followed by primary tenses of the subjunctive, and secondary tenses of the indicative are followed by secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

#### PRIMARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciō	} quid {	faciās	} what {
sciam		fēceris	
sci[v]erō			
		<i>I know</i> <i>I shall know</i> <i>I shall have known</i>	<i>you are doing</i> <i>you have done</i>

#### SECONDARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciēbam	} quid {	faciēs	} what {
sci[v]i		fēcissēs	
sci[v]eram			
		<i>I knew (used to know)</i> <i>I knew</i> <i>I had known</i>	<i>you were doing</i> <i>you had done</i>

As illustrated in the diagram—

Present and Future	} tenses require {	Pres. Subj. for continued action.
		Perf. Subj. for completed action.

while—

Past tenses require	{	Imp. Subj. for continued action.
		Plup. Subj. for completed action.

## CHAPTER XII .

*One Division of the Helvetian Army annihilated*

63. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit incrēdibili lēnitāte, ita ut oculīs cursus intellegī nōn possit. Id flūmen trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiī ratibus  
 5 ac lintribus iūctis trādūxerant. Ad quārtam partem, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat, dē tertiā vigiliā Caesar pervēnit. Eōs impeditōs et inopī-  
 15 nantēs aggressus māgnam partem eōrum concīdit.

Hīc pāgus ipse Helvētiōrum cōnsulem Rō-  
 10 mānum patrum nostrōrum memoriā interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortālium, quae pars cīvitatīs Helvētiaē īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poenās  
 15 persolvit. Caesar autem pūgnābat ut nōn solum pūblicās sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ulcīscerētur, quod Helvētii ēius socerī avum interfēcerant.

64. 3. *possit*: present subjunctive of result, developed from the potential.

6. *tertiā vigiliā*: *the third watch*; the Romans divided the night into four equal watches: the first from 6 to 9, the second from 9 to 12, the third from 12 to 3, and the fourth from 3 to 6. These are approximately correct; the periods were shorter in winter and longer in summer, varying with the length of the nights.

16. **privātās iniūriās**: *personal injuries*; the Helvetians had killed a relative of Caesar's in the battle referred to above.

**ulciscerētur**: *avenged*, subjunctive of purpose with **ut**.

### FINAL OR PURPOSE CLAUSES

H. 568 (497-499). LM. 835. M. 328. A. 317-318. G. 543-545. B. 282.

65. The subjunctive is used with **ut**, **nē**, **quō**, and the relative pronoun **quī**, or the relative adverbs **ubi**, **unde**, to denote the purpose of the action: **vēnērunt ut auxilium peterent**, *they came to ask aid*. **Quō** is generally used when the clause contains a comparative.

1. Purpose clauses are a development from the volitive or optative subjunctive, the negative of which is **ne**: **hōc fiat**, *let this be done*; **adiuvā mē quō hōc fiat facilius**, *aid me that this may be done more easily*.

2. Purpose is expressed in Latin in various other ways, but not with the infinitive as in English.

### CONSECUTIVE OR RESULT CLAUSES

H. 570 (500-505). LM. 836. M. 337-341. A. 319. G. 543, 551-558. B. 284.

66. The subjunctive is used with **ut**, **ut nōn**, **quīn** (**quī nōn**), and the relative **quī** to express result: **mōns impendēbat ut eōs prohibēre possent**, *a mountain overhung so that they were able to prevent them*.

The subjunctive of result is, as a rule, a development of the potential subjunctive — negative **nōn** — and hence the difference in the negative **ut nōn** where the purpose clause has **nē**. Final and consecutive clauses are sometimes hard

to distinguish, with the exception of the negative they use in the main the same particles to introduce the dependent clause, and both require the subjunctive. They both look toward an end, but the final clause regards it as an aim, the result clause as a consequence.



## CHAPTER XIII

*Caesar crosses the Arar and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

67. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, Ararim trānsiit. Helvētiī, repentinō ēius adventū commōtī, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps  
5 fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat.

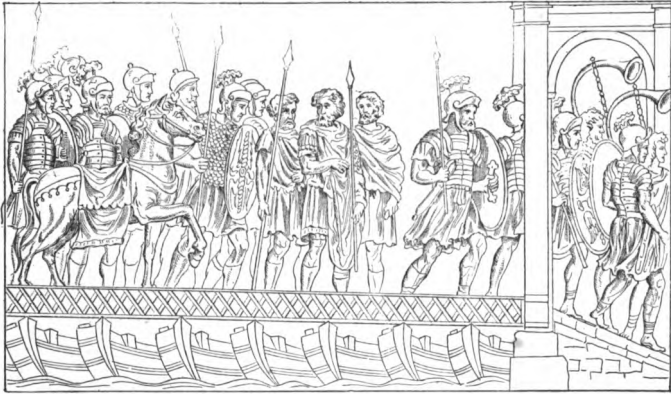
Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: "In eam partem ībimus quae idōnea sit. Nōlī bellō persevērāre, reminiscere et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Nōlī aut māgnopere virtūtī Rōmānōrum tribuere aut Helvētiōs  
10 dēspicere. Ita Helvētiī ā patribus māiōribusque didicērunt, ut magis virtūte contenderent quam dolō aut īnsidiīs nīterentur."

68. 2. ut cōsequī posset: *in order to follow*; posset: subjunctive of purpose.

5. quī . . . fuerat: a relative clause of actual occurrence, hence indicative.

7. *idōnea sit*: *may be suitable*, subjunctive of characteristic.

8. *incommodi*: *trouble*, genitive after a verb of remembering (II, 1); *Divicō* is referring to the Roman defeat mentioned by Caesar in the previous chapter.



BRIDGE OF BOATS

### CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

II. 591 (503). LM. 836. M. 383. A. 320. G. 631. B. 283.

69. The subjunctive is used with a relative pronoun or adverb to characterize an Indefinite or General antecedent; to express some *quality* or *characteristic* of this antecedent: *quis est quī hōc facere possit?* *who is there that can do this?*

1. These clauses must be carefully distinguished from those relative clauses that state some *fact* about a well-defined antecedent: *Caesar, cōsul, quī māgnus appellātus est*, *Caesar, the consul, who was called great*.

2. "The man (of the sort) that stole" would be a char-

acteristic clause, taking the subjunctive; "the man who actually stole" would be an indicative relative clause.

70. Characterizing subjunctives are used —

1. After general expressions of existence or non-existence: *nēmō est quī dicat, there is no one who says (of the kind that says).*

2. After such words as *ūnus, sōlus, dignus, aptus, idōneus*: *sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat, wisdom is the only thing that drives away sorrow.*

3. In such phrases as *quod sciam, so far as I know.*

4. In rare instances Caesar uses them after comparatives: *longius absunt quam quō tēla iactārī possint, they are too far distant for weapons to be hurled.*



## CHAPTER XIV

*Caesar sets forth the Conditions on which Peace may be obtained, and receives a Haughty Reply from Divico*

71. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: "Mihi minus dubitātiōnis datur, quod eās rēs quās commemorāvistī memoriā teneō. Recentium quoque iniuriarū memoriā dēpōnere nōn possum: mē  
5 invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāvistis, Haeduōs, Ambarrōs, Allobrogas vexāvistis. Sed cōsuēvērunt deī immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs improbī ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūni-  
10 tātem concēdere. Sī tamen mihi obsidēs dederitis

utī ea quae polliceāminī faciātis, vōbīscum pācem faciam."

Dīvicō respondit: "Ita Helvētiī ā māiōribus suīs institūtī sunt, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, 15 cōnsuērint; ēius reī populus Rōmānus est testis." Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

72. 2. **datur**: literally, *is given*, passive from **dō**.

3. **memoriā teneō**: *I recollect*.

4. **mē invītō**, *though I was unwilling*, ablative absolute.

7. **cōnsuēvērunt**: *were accustomed*, from **cōnsuēscō**.

**quō**: with comparative, introducing *doleant*, *so that they may grieve*.

8. **doleant**: primary tense after **cōnsuēvērunt**, *have always been and are accustomed*.

**his**: *to them*, dative after **concēdere**.

10. **dederitis**: *will give*, future perfect indicative.

11. **quae polliceāminī**: subjunctive by attraction. Often a clause depending upon a subjunctive will itself be attracted into the subjunctive.

### CAUSAL CLAUSES

H. 588 (516, 517). LM. 839. M. 355-358. A. 321. G. 540. B. 285.

73. Causal clauses are those introduced by words like *since* or *because*.

74. 1. Causal clauses introduced by **quod**, **quia**, **quoniam**, **quandō**, when expressing a fact with certainty or on the authority of the speaker, take the indicative: *dolēbam quod socium āmiseram, I was grieving because I had lost my companion*.

2. When expressing a fact doubtfully or on the au-

thority of another, they require the subjunctive: *mē accūsās quod istum dēfendam, you accuse me because (as you say) I defend him.*

75. Causal clauses introduced by **cum** regularly require the subjunctive: *quae cum ita sint, since these things are true.*

76. 1. Causal clauses with the relative **quī** take the indicative where the statement expresses a fact: *senectūs quae mihi aviditātem auxit, old age which = (because) has increased my eagerness.*

2. Causal clauses with **quī** take the subjunctive regularly to denote cause or reason: *Ō fortunāte adulēscēns, quī Homērum praecōnem invēneris! O fortunate youth, since you have found Homer as a herald!*



## CHAPTER XV

### *The Helvetii are successful in a Cavalry Engagement*

77. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem ad numerum quattuor mīlium praemittit quī videant iter hostium. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnumquam et novissimō  
10 āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt.

Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habē-

bat in praesentiā hostem populātiōnibus prohibēre.  
Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fecērunt utī inter  
novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum prīmum nōn  
15 amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

78. 2. **equitātum** : *cavalry*. Caesar's cavalry was composed chiefly of his Gallic auxiliaries.

3. **videant** : *to observe*, subjunctive of purpose with **qui**.

4. **novissimum āgmen** : *rear guard*.

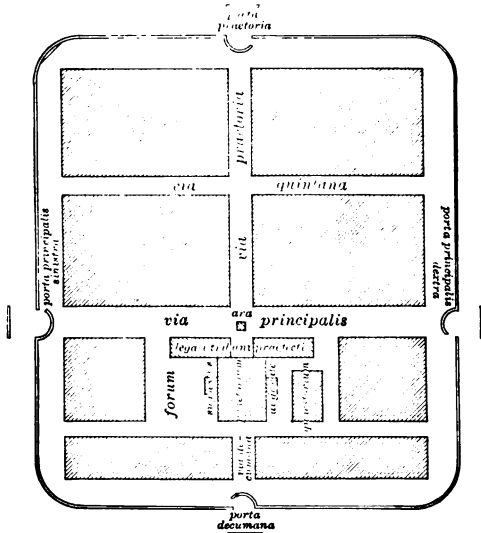
7. **quod . . . prōpulerant** : *because they had repulsed*.

This is a causal clause introduced by **quod** and stated as a fact, hence the indicative is used.

11. **satis habēbat** : *thought it sufficient*.

14. **nostrum prīmum** : *our advance guard*.

15. **interesset** : *intervened*, subjunctive of result with **utī**.



CASTRA (Looking from the rear)

## TEMPORAL CLAUSES

H. 602-605 (518-520). LM. 877-886. M. 342-354. A. 322-328.  
G. 559-577. B. 287-293.

79. Temporal clauses express the time of an action with reference to the time denoted by the independent clause, as (1) previous, (2) contemporaneous, (3) subsequent.

80. **Previous Action.** — Temporal clauses introduced by **ut, ubi, simul ac** (or **atque**), **postquam**, and other words meaning *as soon as, after*, require the indicative generally in the present or perfect tense: **ubi dē ēius adventū certiorēs facti sunt, lēgātōs mittunt**, *when they were informed of his coming, they sent ambassadors.*

81. **Contemporaneous Action.** — 1. Temporal clauses with **dum, dōnec, quoad**, and other words generally meaning *while, as long as*, take the indicative: **quoad potuit restitit**, *he resisted as long as he was able.*

2. These same words, **dum, dōnec, quoad**, sometimes have the meaning *until*, involving the idea of suspense and design (purpose); in the latter case they require the subjunctive: **dum milītēs convenirent**, *until the soldiers could (should) assemble.*

82. **Subsequent Action.** — Temporal clauses with **antequam** and **priusquam** denote subsequent action with respect to the main clause. These two words mean *before*, their component parts are frequently separated, and commonly their verb is best translated by the English participle in *ing*. Their use is as follows: —

1. When the action is stated as a fact the indicative is required: **nōn prius ducēs dīmittunt quam est concessum**, *they did not dismiss their leaders before it was granted.*

2. When the action is represented as something desired, proposed, or anticipated, they take the subjunctive: *per-vēnit priusquam Pompēius sentīre posset, he came before Pompey could learn of it.*

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## CHAPTER XVI

*Caesar reproaches the Aedui for not furnishing Corn*

83. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitābat, nam eō frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat propterea minus ūti poterat, quod iter ab Ararī Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus  
5 discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcēbant Haeduī.

Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit, convocātis eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat quem vergobretum appellant  
10 Haeduī, graviter eōs accūsāt quod, tam necessariō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus, ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

84. 2. *flāgitābat: demanded.*

*frūmentō*: ablative of means with *ūti*. Caesar uses the singular to express the grain in bulk, the plural for corn growing in the field.

9. *magistrātuī: magistracy*, dative after *prae* in composition.

10. **quod . . . sublevētur** : *because* (as he pointed out) *he was not aided by them* ; **quod** causal with subjunctive referring to the idea in Caesar's mind (74, 2).

12. **cum . . . suscēperit** : *since he had undertaken* ; **cum** causal.

14. **quod sit dēstitūtus** : *because he was left destitute*, government the same as in the case of **quod sublevētur**.



MERCHANT SHIP

#### TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH CUM

85. **Present Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum**, meaning commonly *when* or *while*, when referring to Present time take the Indicative: *librōs cum est ōtium legere solēō*, *when I have leisure I am accustomed to read books*.

86. **Past Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum**, meaning *when* or *while*, referring to Past time, and denoting temporal relations only, require the Indicative: *pāruit cum pārēre necesse erat*, *he obeyed when it was necessary to obey*.

But the Subjunctive is used when the circumstances under which an action occurs are described: *Caesarī cum id nūtiātum esset, ab urbe proficīscī mātūrat*, *when this was announced to Caesar, he hastened to leave the city*.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect are the regular tenses used for this purpose.

**87. Future Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum** when referring to the Future regularly take the Indicative: *cum hominēs uxōribus imperābunt, when men shall govern their wives.*



## CHAPTER XVII

*Liscus says Private Individuals are stirring up Strife against the Romans*

**88.** Tum dēmum Liscus, ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat prōpōnit. "Sunt nōnnūllī quī prīvātīm plūs possunt quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hī sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne  
5 multitūdinem dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant. 'Sī iam prīncipātum Galliae,' dīcunt, 'obtinēre nōn possumus, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia perferre praestat. Sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, unā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs  
10 libertātem ēripiēnt.' Ab eīsdem nostra cōnsilia, quaeque in castrīs geruntur hostibus ēnūntiantur. Hī ā magistrātibus coērcērī nōn possunt." Sī rem antea ēnūntiāset, māgnō id cum perīculō fēcisset et ob eam causam tacuerat.

**89. 3. plūs possunt:** *are more powerful.*

**5. cōferant:** *bringing in*, subjunctive of purpose with **nē**.

6. **sī . . . possumus**: *if we can*. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the main verb in the conclusion is **praestat**.

8. **sī . . . superāverint**: future perfect indicative. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the verb in the conclusion is **ēripiēt**.

12. **sī . . . ēnūntiāsset**: *if he had announced*; **ēnūntiāsset** contracted form for **ēnūntiāvisset**. Unreal class of conditional sentences; conclusion, **fēcisset**.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

H. 572-584 (507-512). LM. 926-945. M. 360-376. A. 304-310.  
G. 589-602. B. 301-307.

90. Conditional sentences consist of two parts: (*a*) the condition or protasis, (*b*) the conclusion or apodosis. The independent clause is the conclusion, the dependent contains the condition. **Sī**, *if*, is the ordinary sign of the conditional sentence; occasionally Caesar uses one of its compounds: **nisi**, *unless*.

There are three classes of conditional sentences with **sī**: Logical, Ideal, and Unreal.

91. **Logical Conditions**. — In this class a supposed case is simply assumed; as, (condition) if this is true, (conclusion) then that is true. The verbs in both clauses are in the indicative, in any tense: **sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō**, *if I kill him, I do right*.

92. **Ideal Conditions**. — In this class a supposed case is represented as possible, the thought being in suspense; as, (condition) if this should be true, (conclusion) then that would be true. Here two tenses of the subjunctive, the present and perfect, are used; the present is used for

continued or future action, the perfect for completed action : *sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right.*

**93. Unreal Conditions.** — Here the supposed case is represented as contrary to fact ; as, (condition) if this had been true, (conclusion) then that would have been true. The imperfect subjunctive is used for continued action, the pluperfect subjunctive for completed action : *sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right.*

**94.** Diagram showing the principal Forms of Conditional Sentences.

	LOGICAL	IDEAL	UNREAL
PRESENT	<i>Sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō, if I kill him, I do right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīderet, rēctē faceret, if he were kill- ing him, he would be doing right</i>
PAST	<i>Sī eum occīdī, rēctē fēcī, if I killed him, I did right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right</i>
FUTURE	<i>Sī eum occīdam, rēctē fēcērō, if I kill him, I shall do right</i>	<i>Sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right</i>	

**95. Conditional Clauses of Comparison.** — In addition to these classes there are conditional clauses of comparison introduced by such words as *as if, than if*. Generally *sī*

with **ut**, **tamquam**, or **velut** introduces these clauses. They take the present or perfect subjunctive after primary, and imperfect or pluperfect after secondary tenses: *crūdēlītātē ēius velut sī adesset horrābant, they dreaded his cruelty as if he were present.*



## CHAPTER XVIII

*Liscus informs Caesar concerning the Hostility of Dumnorix*

96. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātre, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat; sed quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit  
 5 ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat: dīcit Liscus liberius atque audācius. “Ipse est Dumnorīx, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālītātē grātiā vir, cupidus rērum novārum. Neque sōlum domī sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvī-  
 10 tātēs largiter potest; atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illic nōbilissimō conlocāvit, ipse ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habet. Quamquam favet Helvētiīs propter adfīnitātē, ōdit etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs,  
 15 quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum honōris est restitūtus.” Ā Dumnorīge initium fugae equestris paucīs ante diēbus factum est, nam equitātū

quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī miserant Dumnorīx  
20 praecerat.

97. 1. **Dumnorīgem . . . dēsignārī**: *Dumnorix was meant.*  
 6. **ipse est Dumnorix**: *Dumnorix is the very one.*  
 7. **summā audāciā**, ablative of characteristic.  
 8. **rērum novārum**: *of a revolution*, objective genitive.  
 10. **largiter potest**: *is very powerful.*  
 13. **quamquam favet**: *although he favors*, concessive clause with **quamquam** requiring the indicative (100).  
 14. **ōdit**: *hates*, perfect with present sense. **Ōdi** has no present, but is a defective verb.  
 18. **paucis ante diēbus**: literally, *before by a few days, a few days before*; ablative denoting that by which two points of time differ (33, 2).  
**equitātui**: dative with **prae** in composition.  
 19. **auxiliō**: dative of purpose or end (17, 3).



ROMAN CAVALRY

## CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

H. 585, 586 (513-515). LM. 839. M. 377-379. A. 313. G. 604-609. B. 308, 309.

98. Concessive clauses are introduced by such words as **etsi**, **etiamsi**, **quamquam**, **quamvis**, **ut**, or **licet**. These words have in general the meaning *although, even if, or granted that*.

99. With the Indicative or Subjunctive. — Concessive clauses introduced by **etsi** or **etiamsi**, *although, even if*, take the indicative or subjunctive in accordance with the rules for conditional sentences with **si**. These words form the connecting link between conditional and concessive clauses.

100. With the Indicative. — With **quamquam**, *although*, concessive clauses take the indicative: *quamquam numquam pugnāverant, although they had never fought*.

101. With the Subjunctive. — With **quamvis**, **ut**, and **licet**, concessive clauses require the subjunctive; **licet**, following the rule for sequence of tenses, takes only the present and perfect subjunctive, since it is really the present tense of a verb: *licet omnēs terrōrēs impendeant, though all terrors threaten* (literally, *it is allowed that all terrors may threaten*).



## CHAPTER XIX

*Caesar hesitates to punish Dumnorix through Friendship for his Brother Diviciacus*

102. Ad hās suspīciōnēs certissimae rēs accesserunt: quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs

trādūxerat, et quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsātus erat. Quae cum ita essent, satis esse causae  
 5 arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvitatē animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūsti-  
 10 tiam, temperantiam cōgnōverat; nam nē Dumnorīgis suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque priusquam quidquam cōnārētur, Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et, cotidiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per Gāium Valerium Pro-  
 15 cillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cū summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur; simul commonefacit quae, ipsō praesente, in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumno-  
 rīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātim quisque  
 20 dē eō apud sē dīxerit.

103. 2. **quod . . . trādūxerat**, *the fact that he had led*, substantive clause.

3. **quod . . . accūsātus erat**, *the fact that he was accused*; also substantive clause.

5. **quārē . . . animadverteret**: *why he should punish*, indirect question.

7. **quod . . . cōgnōverat**: appositive noun clause.

10. **nē . . . offenderet**: *lest he should offend*, noun clause, object.

12. **cōnārētur**: *before he attempted*. Subjunctive, temporal, with **prius quam** (82).

## SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

H. 565, 571, 613-615 (540). LM. 846-848. M. 333. A. 329-334.  
G. 523-537. B. 294-300.

**104.** A substantive clause is a clause used as a noun in some one of its case relations. The most common uses of substantive clauses are as Subject, Object, Predicate, and Appositive.

There are three classes of substantive clauses: (1) those that take the indicative, (2) those that take the subjunctive, (3) those that take the infinitive.

**105. With the Indicative.**—With *quod*, *that*, *as to the fact that*, the indicative is used; this is generally an appositive use: *quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam tradūcit, as to the fact that he is bringing a multitude of Germans across the Rhine*. Here the rest of the clause is seen to be in apposition with *quod*.

**106. With the Subjunctive.**—The subjunctive is used in:

1. Substantive clauses of purpose, after verbs meaning to ask, fear, command, and advise: *contendit nē ea ēnūntiārentur, he strove that these things should not be announced*.

2. Substantive clauses of result, after verbs of doing, and impersonal verbs: *sequitur ut nēmō esse possit semper beātus, it follows that no one can be always happy*.

3. Substantive clauses containing indirect questions: *num quid vellet rogāvit, he asked whether he wished anything*. Indirect questions are often confused with relative clauses. The following examples illustrate the difference:—

*Nescit quid faciat, he does not know what he is doing* (indirect question).

Nescit id quod fēcit, *he does not know that which he did* (relative clause).

**107. With the Infinitive.** — The infinitive with a subject accusative may be used either as the subject or as the object of a verb: *montem ab hostibus tenērī dictum est, the hill was said to be held by the enemy.* Observe that the substantive clause is treated as a noun in the neuter gender.

## CHAPTER XX

*Dīviciacus pleads for Dumnorix and obtains his Pardon*

**108.** Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere.  
 5 Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Ex suppliciō Dumnorīgis futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs ā Caesare peteret, Caesar, dextrā ēius prēnsā, reī publicae iniūriam  
 10 et suum dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnat. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intelligat, quae cīvītās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspiciōnēs vītet; prae-  
 15 terita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

109. 2. **nē . . . statueret**: *that he would not proceed*, an imperative sentence changed to the subjunctive in indirect discourse.

3. **scīre sē**: *he knew*; in the direct discourse, **ego sciō**, *I know*.

4. **capere**: *received*; **commovēri**: *was moved*, in direct discourse, **capiō**, **commoveor**.

7. **futūrum (esse)**: *it would be*, time, subsequent, hence future infinitive.

**āverterentur**: *would be turned away*, subjunctive of result.

8. **cum . . . peteret**: *while he sought*.

9. **dextrā**: *right hand*; **manus** understood.

#### INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

H. 641-642 (522, 523). LM. 1020-1025. M. 391-394. A. 335-336.  
G. 648-652. B. 313-316.

110. The quotation of words without change is called Direct Discourse (**Ōrātiō Rēcta**): "Caesar said, 'I will make peace.'"

1. When expressed in any other form than in the original words of the author, for the purpose of conforming to the construction of the sentence, a statement is said to be in Indirect Discourse (**Ōrātiō Obliqua**): "Caesar said that he would make peace." This latter is the common construction in Caesar. Ordinarily indirect discourse is introduced by words of saying, thinking, telling, and the like.

#### MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

111. In declarative sentences the verb becomes an infinitive with a subject accusative: **sum ōrātor**, *I am an orator*; **dicit sē esse ōrātōrem**, *he says he is an orator*.

**112.** 1. In interrogative sentences the verb, if really asking for information, is put in the subjunctive: *quid sibi vult?* *what does he wish?* but, *Ariovistus rogāvit quid sibi vellet*, *Ariovistus asked what he wished.*

2. Rhetorical questions, however, being equivalent to statements of facts, take the infinitive: *num memoriam dēpōnere posse?* *could he overlook the recollection?*

**113.** When imperative the verb is put in the subjunctive: *obsidēs redde*, *return the hostages*; *postulāvit obsidēs redderet*, *he demanded that he should return the hostages.*

#### TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**114.** With reference to the time of the governing verb, the infinitive expresses action Previous, Contemporaneous, or Subsequent. Previous action is expressed by the perfect infinitive, contemporaneous action by the present infinitive, subsequent action by the future infinitive.

**115.** The tenses of the subjunctive follow the regular law for the sequence of tenses; that is, they are primary (present or perfect) if the verb of *saying* is primary, and secondary (imperfect or pluperfect) if it is secondary.

#### PRONOUNS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**116.** 1. **Hic** and **iste** are generally changed into **ille** and **is**.

2. **Nōs** is used to refer to the people or party of the speaker or writer.

3. The pronoun **suī** is used with reference to the principal subject of the clause.

4. Pronouns of the first and second person are changed to the third.

117. TABLE ILLUSTRATING PRINCIPAL CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
1. PRESENT	ego pācem faciō	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem facere
2. PAST	ego pācem fēcī	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem fēcisse
3. FUTURE	ego pācem faciam	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem factūrum esse

1. Contemporary action.    2. Previous action.    3. Subsequent action.



## CHAPTER XXI

### *An Attack on the Helvetii is planned*

118. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus  
 hostēs sub monte cōsēdisse mīlia passuum ab  
 ipsius castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et  
 quālis in circuitū ascēsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt.  
 5 Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā  
 Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum  
 duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnō-  
 verant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet;  
 quid suī cōsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā  
 10 vigiliā cōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs  
 contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit.  
 Pūblius Cōnsidius, quī rei militāris perītissimus

habēbātur et in exercitū Lūciī Sullae et postea  
in Mārcī Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus prae-  
15 mittitur.

119. 2. cōnsēdisse: *had encamped*, time previous, hence perfect infinitive.

3. quālis esset nātūra montis: noun clause in the objective case, object of cōgnōscerent; indirect question and therefore in the subjunctive.

4. cōgnōscerent: *to learn*, subjunctive of purpose with quī.

5. facilem esse: noun clause, subject of renūntiātum est.

dē tertiā vigiliā: *at the third watch*, from twelve to three in the morning. Cf. n. 6 on Chapter XII.

12. rei militāris: *in military knowledge*.



REMAINS OF ROMAN CAMP

## INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

H. 643-648 (524-531). LM. 1026-1029. M. 398. A. 336-341.  
G. 650-659. B. 314, 319-322.

## MOODS

**120.** Subordinate clauses of the direct discourse when changed into indirect discourse regularly require the subjunctive. Object, causal, temporal, and relative clauses, and conditional sentences follow this general law.

Direct Discourse: *sunt nōnnūlli quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valet, there are some whose authority is worth much.*

Indirect Discourse: *dīcit esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valeat.*

In conditional sentences the apodosis or conclusion, being the main clause, is expressed by some form of the infinitive, while the protasis or condition, being the subordinate clause, takes the subjunctive.

## TENSES

**121.** The tenses used follow the general law for the sequence of tenses: the present and perfect subjunctive being used if the verb of saying, thinking, etc. is primary, and the imperfect and pluperfect if it is secondary. It is to be observed that a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse is put in the perfect subjunctive after a primary tense, and in the pluperfect after a secondary tense.

I. These changes are illustrated in the following examples, the direct giving the exact words of the speaker, while in the indirect the words conform to the construction of the sentence.

## INDIRECT

Ille dixit:—

Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs, ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset: sīn bellō persequī persevēraret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodi populi Rōmāni et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.

## DIRECT

“Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faciet, in eam partem ibunt atque ibi erunt Helvētiī, ubi eōs tū cōstitueris atque esse volueris: sīn bellō persequī persevērābis, reminiscere et veteris incommodi populi Rōmāni et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.”



## CHAPTER XXII

*A False Report prevents the Attack*

122. Prīmā lūce cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit; dīcit montem quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit ab hostibus tenērī; id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque insīgnibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem instruit. Labiēnus monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō dēnique diē per explorātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suis  
10 tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium, timōre perterritum, quod nōn vīdisset prō visō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē, quō cōnsuērat intervāllō, hostēs sequitur, et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

123. 1. **prīmā lūce**: *at day break*, ablative of time.  
**summus mōns**: *the highest part (top) of the mountain*.

2. **equō admissō**: *with his horse at full speed*, ablative absolute.

3. **montem . . . tenēri**: main clause in Indirect Discourse, hence accusative and infinitive.

**quem voluerit**: *which he had wished*, subordinate clause.

4. **tenēri**: *occupied*, contemporaneous time with reference to the leading verb.

5. **cōgnōvisse**: previous time with reference to same verb.

8. **multō diē**: *at the close of the day*, ablative of time when.

9. **montem tenēri, castra mōvisse**: contemporaneous and previous time respectively with reference to **cōgnōvit**.



SIGNA



## PARTICIPLES

H. 636-640 (548-550). LM. 1009-1019. M. 282-286. A. 289-294.  
G. 282-283. B. 336, 337.

## ENDINGS

124.

### ACTIVE VOICE

Present **ns**  
Future **tūrus, a, um**

### PASSIVE VOICE

Perfect **tus, ta, tum**  
Future (Gerundive) **ndus, a, um**

1. The Participle combines some of the functions of the verb and of the adjective; as a verb it has distinctions of time, expresses action, and may take an object; as an adjective it agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

2. Its time, however, is present, past, or future with respect to the time of the verb in the clause. Hence it represents contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent action with reference to the principal verb.

Venērunt castra { oppūgnantēs } they came on { attacking the camp  
 { adortī } { having attacked the camp  
 { oppūgnātūrī } { to attack the camp

The second example, however, would ordinarily be, *castris adortis venērunt, the camp having been attacked* (Ablative Absolute), *they came on.*

125. 1. As a verb the participle governs the same case as the verb to which it belongs: *pārentēs lēgibus, obeying the laws.*

2. As an adjective it may be used either as attributive: *sōl oriēns diēm cōnficit, the rising sun causes the day*; or as predicate modifier of a noun: *Gallia est dīvisā, Gaul is divided.*

126. Frequently the participle is used where a phrase or a clause is usual in English: *ille pūgnāns interficitur, he is killed while he is fighting.*

127. **Habeō** with the perfect participle is used with a force almost equivalent to the perfect or pluperfect indicative: *cōpiās coāctās habēbat, he had collected forces.*

This is sometimes called the Predicative Participle, and it is occasionally seen with **dō** and **faciō** as well as **habeō**.

## CHAPTER XXIII

*Caesar turns away to Bibracte for Supplies*

128. Postrīdiē ēius diēi, quod omnīnō bīduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longē māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum octōdecim aberat, iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs Lūciī Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō  
 10 magis, quod prīdiē, superiōribus locīs occupātis, proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō, nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

129. 1. **postrīdiē**, while here an adverb, was originally a noun, and in accordance with its noun force is followed by a genitive, as in this sentence.

2. **cum . . . oportēret**: *when it was necessary*; **cum** temporal.

4. **mīlibus**: ablative of degree of difference.

6. **Bibracte**: accusative, limit of motion.

8. **quod . . . exīstimārent**: *because (as) they thought*; an example of **quod** causal in indirect discourse.

11. **commīsissent** and **cōnfīderent**: same construction as **exīstimārent** above, completed and incompleted action, hence pluperfect and imperfect.

## THE INFINITIVE

H. 606-620 (532-539). LM. 946-986. M. 260-277. A. 270-275.  
G. 419-424. B. 326-335.

**130. The Infinitive as a Noun.** — The Infinitive combines some of the functions of the noun and the verb. Like the nominative of the noun, it may be used with or without a subject accusative: (1) as the subject, (2) in apposition with the subject, (3) as a predicate nominative.

1. Laudārī est grātum, *to be praised is pleasant.*
2. Iniūriam facere, id dēnum esset imperiō ūtī, *to commit injustice, that would be to use power.*
3. Vidērī nōn semper est esse, *to seem is not always to be.*

**131.** Like the accusative, the infinitive is used as the direct object of many verbs, especially verbs that denote duty, resolve, will, fear, power, knowledge, etc. This is sometimes called the Complementary infinitive: *itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur, they endeavor to prohibit the army from the march.* The other cases of the infinitive are supplied by the gerund and the supine. The gender of the infinitive when used as a noun is neuter.

**132. The Infinitive as a Verb.** — In its verbal use the infinitive is used as a representative of the indicative. Its time is contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent, with regard to the verb on which it depends, and to express these three ideas it has three tenses, the present, past, and the future.

Contemporaneous: *dīcit Caesarem venīre, he says Caesar is coming.*

Previous: *dicit Caesarem vēnisse, he says Caesar has come.*

Subsequent: *dicit Caesarem ventūrum esse, he says Caesar will come.*

## HISTORICAL INFINITIVE

133. The infinitive is sometimes used in historical narrative instead of the imperfect indicative. It then takes its subject in the nominative: cotidiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre, *Caesar daily demanded corn from the Aedui.*



## CHAPTER XXIV

*Preparations for Battle*

134. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque hostium impetūs sustinendī causā mīsit. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem in-  
5 struxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum atque in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōscripserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāri, ac tōtum montem hominibus complērī et intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōferri iussit, quō parā-  
10 tiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent. Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā aciē, rēiectō nostrō equitātū, phalange factā, sub primam nostram aciem successērunt.

135. 3. *sustinendī*: genitive of the gerundive with *causā* agreeing with *impetūs*, *for the purpose of sustaining the attack.*

4. *in colle mediō*: *half way up the hill.*

6. **citeriōre**: *nearer*, an irregular adjective with no positive in use.

7. **auxilia**: light armed troops furnished by the allies of the Romans.

9. **sarcinās**: personal baggage carried by each soldier consisting of rations, cooking utensils, etc.

13. **phalange factā**: not the celebrated Greek phalanx used so successfully by Alexander the Great, but somewhat similar in arrangement.



ROMAN SOLDIER ARMED FOR BATTLE

### THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

H. 621-631 (541-544). LM. 98/-1003. M. 287-300. A. 294-301.  
G. 425-433. B. 338, 339.

136. The Gerund is a form of the verb that admits noun constructions. It is used as a noun in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, its nominative and accusative, when not governed by a preposition, being supplied

by the infinitive : *pācem petendī causā vēnērunt, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.* Here **petendī** is the limiting genitive after **causā** and takes **pācem** as its direct object. The gerund governs the same case as its verb : *Caesarī parendī causā vēnērunt, they came to obey Caesar.*

### THE GERUNDIVE

**137.** The future passive participle in **-dus**, commonly called the Gerundive, is generally used when the gerund would have an object in the accusative. This form of the verb agrees with its noun like an adjective, in gender, number, and case : *ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, they came to seek peace.*

**1.** The following examples illustrate further the two constructions :—

GERUND CONSTRUCTION	GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION
Cupidus urbem videndī, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>	Cupidus urbis videndae, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>

**138.** The gerundive is frequently used in an impersonal sense, especially with verbs that take their object in the dative or ablative : *lēgibus pārendum est, the laws must be obeyed.*

**139.** With **meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, and vestrī**, the gerundive is used without reference to gender or number : *nostrī servandī causā vēnimus, we came for the purpose of saving ourselves.*

To indicate the office of each more clearly the gerund may be called the Noun-verb, and the gerundive the Adjective-verb.

## CHAPTER XXV

*The Battle Begins*

140. Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commisit. Milites, ē locō superiōre pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā, gladiis dēstrictis in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallis  
 5 māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedimentō quod plūribus eōrum scūtis ūnō ictū pilōrum trānsfixis satis commodē pūgnāre nōn poterant, multī ut praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessi  
 10 et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mille passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostris, Bōii et Tulingi, quī hominum milibus circiter quīndecim āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimis praesidiō erant,  
 15 ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressi circumvenire, et id cōspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus instāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartitō intulērunt, prīma et secunda aciēs, ut  
 20 victis ac submōtis resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

141. 3. *perfrēgērunt*: *broke through*, from *perfringō*.

5. *impedimentō*: (*for*) *a hindrance*, dative of purpose or end. With this dative generally occurs another dative of the person or thing concerned (here *Gallis*).

7. **multi ut**: **ut** usually stands first, but **multi** precedes here for the sake of emphasis.

11. **passuum**: partitive genitive with **mille**, which is used here as a noun.

14. **novissimis praesidiō**: compare **impedimentō** and **Gallis** above.

15. **circumvenire**: depends on **coepērunt** below.

18. **signa**: *standards*, of many kinds, frequently the eagle; used with **conversa** to mean *face about*, as the standards were used to direct the movements of the army.



SCUTUM

### THE SUPINE—METHODS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

H. 632, 633 (545-547). LM. 1004-1008. M. 301, 302. A. 302, 303. G. 434-436. B. 340.

142. The Supine is a verbal noun having two forms: the accusative, or former supine, in **-um**; the ablative, or latter supine, in **-ū**.

1. The supine in **-um** is used with verbs of motion to express purpose: *pācem petitum convēnērunt, they came to ask for peace*. This supine may govern nouns like any other form of the verb: *servitum mātribus ibō? shall I go to serve the mothers?*

2. The supine in -ū is used generally with adjectives as an ablative of specification: *difficile dictū est, it is difficult to say* (with respect to the saying).

## PURPOSE

H. 568; 594, II, 2; 622; 626, 5; 633; 634, (497-499; 542; 544; 546).  
LM. 835; 891-901; 908; 995; 998; 1005. M. 282, 3; 283; 289, 3; 291;  
297; 301; 328; 336. A. 318. G. 544, III. B. 282; 339, 6; 340, 1.

143. Note that we have had several methods of expressing purpose, but that the English use of the infinitive here is practically unknown in the best prose Latin. The sentence, *they sent to beg for peace*, may be rendered as follows:

1. By a final clause with **ut**: *miserunt ut pacem rogarent.*
2. By a final clause with a relative: *miserunt qui pacem rogarent.*
3. By the gerund with **ad**: *miserunt ad pacem rogandum.*
4. By the gerundive with **ad**: *miserunt ad pacem rogandam.*
5. By the gerundive with **causā**: *miserunt pacis rogandae causā.*
6. By the gerund with **causā**: *miserunt pacem rogandi causā.*
7. By the supine in **-um**: *miserunt pacem rogatum.*
8. In later Latin the future participle may also be used: *pacem rogaturī miserunt.*



## CHAPTER XXVI

*The Romans gain a Hard-fought Battle*

144. Ita ancipiti proelio diū atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum nostrorum impetūs sustinere nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem

recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs  
 5 sē contulērunt. Ad multam noctem etiam ad  
 impedīmenta pūgnātum est. Diū cum esset pū-  
 gnātum, impedīmentīs castrisque hostium nostrī  
 potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filia atque ūnus ē  
 filiīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia  
 10 hominum centum et trīgintā superfuērunt eāque  
 tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam partem  
 noctis itinere intermissō in finēs Lingonum diē  
 quārtō pervēnērunt. Caesar ad Lingonās litterās  
 nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē  
 15 iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō  
 Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō  
 cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

145. 1. **ancipiti**: *on two sides, twofold*, some of the  
 soldiers facing the enemy in front; others, those in the  
 rear.

**pūgnātum est**: impersonal use; translate, *they fought*.

4. **alteri . . . alteri**: *some . . . others*.

5. **multam noctem**: *late at night*.

7. **impedīmentīs castrisque**, ablative with **potītī sunt**  
 (32, 4).

8. **ūnus ē filiīs**: instead of partitive genitive, *one of his  
 sons*.

13. **Lingonās**, a Greek ending of the accusative for **Lin-  
 gonēs**.

15. **iūvissent** represents the future perfect in direct dis-  
 course; hence the pluperfect here in indirect discourse  
 after a secondary tense.

16. **se . . . habitūrum (esse)**: *he would consider*.

## THE TWO PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

## ACTIVE

**146.** The active periphrastic conjugation is formed by combining the future active participle of verbs with the tenses of the auxiliary verb **sum**. It signifies action which is about to occur.

## INDICATIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	sum,	<i>I am about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um	eram,	<i>I was about to love</i>
Fut.	amātūrus, -a, -um	erō,	<i>I shall be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuī,	<i>I have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fueram,	<i>I had been about to love</i>
Fut. Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuerō,	<i>I shall have been about to love</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	sim,	<i>I may be about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um	essem,	<i>I might be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuerim,	<i>I may have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuissem,	<i>I might have been about to love</i>

## INFINITIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	esse	<i>to be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuisse	<i>to have been about to love</i>

## PASSIVE

**147.** The passive periphrastic conjugation is formed by the gerundive of the verb with the tenses of **sum**, and expresses necessity or obligation.

## INDICATIVE

Pres.	amandus, -a, -um	sum,	<i>I am to be loved</i>
Imp.	amandus, -a, -um	eram,	<i>I was to be loved</i>
Fut.	amandus, -a, -um	erō,	<i>I shall have to be loved</i>
Perf.	amandus, -a, -um	fuī,	<i>I have had to be loved</i>
Plup.	amandus, -a, -um	fueram,	<i>I had to be loved</i>

Fut. Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerō *I shall have deserved to be loved*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um sim, *I may deserve to be loved*

Imp. amandus, -a, -um essem, *I might deserve to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerim, *I may have deserved to be loved*

Plup. amandus, -a, -um fuissem, *I might have deserved to be loved*

## INFINITIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um esse, *to have to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuisse, *to have had to be loved*



## CHAPTER XXVII

*The Surrender of the Helvetii and the Attempt of Some to Escape*

148. Helvētīi, omnium rērum inopiā adducti, lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pārūrunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conqūruntur et cōnfēruntur, nocte intermissā, circiter  
 10 hominum mīlia sex ēius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, sive timōre perterritī, nē armīs trādītis suppliciō adficerentur, sive spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitudīne dēditiciōrum suam fugam aut occultāri aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse  
 15 exīstimārent, primā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

149. 2. **quī cum** : *when they*, observe the position of the relative.

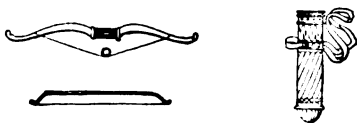
3. **eum . . . convēnissent** : *met him*, here this verb is transitive ; **cum** temporal describing circumstances.

5. **essent** is subjunctive because it depends on another subjunctive.

8. **quī . . . perfūgissent** : *who had fled*, relative clause of characteristic.

8. **ea** : referring to **obsidēs**, **servōs**, and **arma**. Commonly the pronoun would be masculine. The idea of Caesar may have been that the possession of the weapons was the most important point.

15. **primā nocte** : *during the early part of the night*.



BOWS AND QUIVER

### ADVERBS

150. The adverb expresses circumstance and is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs : **ācritēr pūgnātum est**, *there was fierce fighting*. Adverbs are most frequently formed from adjectives and are classified as follows : —

1. Of manner : **ācritēr**, *fiercely*.
2. Of degree : **mediocritēr**, *moderately*.
3. Of time : **prīmō**, *at first*.
4. Of place : **dextrā**, *on the right*.
5. Numerals : **bis**, *twice*.
6. Interrogative and negative particles : **num**, *whether* ; **nōn**, *not*.

## FORMATION

**151.** 1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension, change -i of the genitive singular to -ē: altus, *deep*; altē, *deeply*.

2. Those derived from adjectives of the third declension, change -is of the genitive singular to -ter or -er: prudēns, prudenter; ācris, ācriter.

3. Many other adverbs are formed from the oblique cases, generally the accusative and ablative, of nouns and pronouns: vulgō, *among the people*, from vulgus, *multitude*; hāc, *in this way*, from hīc, *this*.

## COMPARISON

**152.** 1. The adverbs derived from adjectives are generally compared. The neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective forms the comparative degree of the adverb: altius, *more deeply*; pulchrius, *more beautifully*.

2. The superlative is formed by changing final -i in the genitive, singular, superlative of the adjective to -ē: altissimē, *most deeply*; pulcherrimē, *most beautifully*.

## ADVERBS IRREGULAR IN FORM AND COMPARISON

**153.** When the adjective is irregular the adverb is also irregular, and like irregular adjectives, irregular adverbs occur frequently in Caesar.

ADJECTIVES							ADVERBS		
POS.	COMP.	SUP.		POS.	COMP.	SUP.		POS.	SUP.
bonus	melior	optimus	becomes	bene	melius	optimē			
māgnus	māior	māximus	becomes	māgnopere	magis	māximē			
malus	pēior	pessimus	becomes	male	pēius	pessimē			
multus	plūs	plūrimus	becomes	multum	plūs	plūrimum			
parvus	minor	minimus	becomes	parum	minus	minimē			

## CHAPTER XXVIII

*The Helvetii are compelled to return Home*

154. Quod ubi Caesar resciiit, quōrum per finēs ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et reducerent, sī sibi pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs, obsidibus, 5 armīs, perfugīs trāditīs, in dēditionem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latōbrīgōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod, omnibus fructibus āmissīs, domī nihil erat quō famen tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī 10 cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vicōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā māximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, 15 ē suīs finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsīrent et finitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent.

155. 1. **resciiit**: inseparable particle *re* and *sciō* (from *sciō*).

**quōrum**: refers to *hīs* as its antecedent.

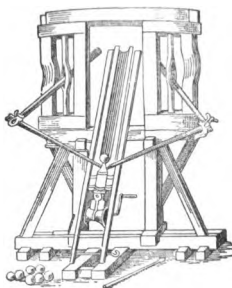
2. **sibi pūrgātī**: *blameless in his sight*; *pūrgātī* is used adjectively.

3. **reductōs**: those *who had been brought back*.

**in hostium numerō**: *as enemies*, that is, they were killed or sold as slaves.

8. *domī*: *at home*, locative.

*quō . . . tolerārent*: a characterizing (result) clause.



BALLISTA (A Military Engine)

### PREPOSITIONS

H. 312, 313 (432-437). LM. 659-668. M. 258. A. 152. G. 412-418. B. 141-144.

**156.** Prepositions are particles used to express ideas of place. They govern two cases: (1) the accusative, the *whither* case: (2) the ablative, the *whence* or *where* case. Being derived from adverbs, many of them, like *post*, *afterwards*, and *ante*, *before*, retain their adverbial meaning.

#### PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

**157.** The following prepositions, thirty in number, are used with the accusative: —

*ad*, *to*, *towards*  
*adversum*, *against*  
*adversus*, *against*  
*ante*, *before*  
*apud*, *near*  
*circā*, *around*  
*circum*, *around*  
*circiter*, *about*

*cis*, *on this side*  
*citrā*, *on this side*  
*contrā*, *opposite*  
*ergā*, *towards*  
*extrā*, *outside*  
*infrā*, *beneath*  
*inter*, *among*  
*intrā*, *inside*

iūxtā, *near*  
 ob, *on account of*  
 penes, *in power of*  
 per, *through*  
 pōne, *behind*  
 post, *after*  
 praeter, *beyond*

prope, *near*  
 propter, *on account of*  
 secundum, *following*  
 suprā, *above*  
 trāns, *across*  
 ultrā, *beyond*  
 versus, *towards*

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

158. The following prepositions, nine in number, are used with the ablative :—

ā, ab, abs, *by, from*  
 cōram, *in the presence of*  
 cum, *with*  
 dē, *from*  
 ē, ex, *out of, from*

prae, *before*  
 prō, *for*  
 sine, *without*  
 tenus, *as far as*

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

159. The following four prepositions are used with both accusative and ablative :—

in, *in, into*  
 sub, *under*

super, *over*  
 subter, *beneath*

## INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

160. There are certain particles which do not appear except in the composition of verbs, and yet have the force of prepositions. They are :—

ambi or amb, *around, as in ambīre, to go around*  
 dis, *apart, as in distinēre, to hold apart*  
 por, *forth, as in portendēre, to hold forth*  
 red or re, *again, as in reficere, to make again*  
 sed or sē, *apart, as in sēcēdere, to go apart*

161. **Position.**—Generally the preposition stands before the noun it governs : ad Rōmam, *toward Rome*. Cum generally follows the pronouns as an enclitic : nōbiscum, *with us*.

## CHAPTER XXIX

*The Number of the Hostile Forces*

162. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātīm ratiō cōfecta erat quī numerus domō exīssēt eōrum quī arma  
 5 ferre possent, et item sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsque. Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia ducenta sexāgintā tria, Tulingōrum mīlia trīgintā sex, Latobrigōrum quatuordecim, Rauricōrum vīgintī tria, Bōiōrum trīgintā duo;  
 10 ex hīs quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia trecenta sēxāgintā octō. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium centum et decem.

163. 1. *tabulae*: small tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with a pointed steel instrument called a *stylus*, from which our word *style*.

3. *quibus in tabulīs*: *on these tablets*, observe the relative and its so-called antecedent, *tabulīs*.

4. *quī . . . exīssēt*: *who had gone out*, indirect question.

5. *mulierēsque*: the connective *que* and not *et*, since all were non-combatants; *were numbered* is understood.

10. *quī . . . possent*: characterizing clause, as is the case with *quī . . . possent* in line 5.

11. *fuērunt*: plural because the idea of the subject is really plural.

## CONJUNCTIONS

H. 314-316 (309-311). LM. 755-774. M. 464-470. A. 154-156.  
G. 472-502. B. 341-346.

**164.** Conjunctions are particles that connect single words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They are divided into two classes : (1) coördinate and (2) subordinate.

**165.** Coördinate conjunctions are :—

1. Copulative, denoting union : *et*, *and*.
2. Disjunctive, denoting separation : *vel*, *either*.
3. Adversative, denoting opposition : *sed*, *but*.
4. Illative, denoting inference : *ergo*, *therefore*.
5. Causal, denoting cause : *nam*, *for*.

Some of these are used as correlatives : *et . . . et*, *both . . . and*; *aut . . . aut*, *either . . . or*.

**166.** Subordinate conjunctions are :—

1. Final, denoting purpose : *nē*, *lest*.
2. Consecutive, denoting result : *ut nōn*, *so that not*.
3. Conditional, denoting condition : *sī*, *if*.
4. Concessive, denoting concession : *quamquam*, *although*.
5. Causal, denoting cause : *quod*, *because*.
6. Temporal, denoting time : *cum*, *when*.

**167.** 1. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions form compound sentences (paratactic arrangement ; 60, 1).

2. Clauses connected by subordinate conjunctions form complex sentences (hypotactic arrangement ; 60, 2).

**168.** The copulatives *et*, *que*, and *atque* (= *ac*, but the latter is not used before vowels), all mean *and*; (1) but *et* simply connects without reference to the meaning; (2) *que* connects closely words of the same kind; (3) while *atque*, as shown by its derivation (*ad* and *que*), adds something

more important; (4) except after words of comparison, when it means *as*.

1. Helvētīi et Allobrogēs, *the Helvetii and the Allobroges*.
2. Litterās nūntiōsque, *letters and messengers*.
3. Victis ac submōtis, *conquered and besides put to flight*.
4. Parī condiōne atque ipsī erant, *in the same condition as they were*.



## CHAPTER XXX

### *Congratulations of the Gallic Chiefs*

169. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō, tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt. Intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, propterea quod eō cōn-  
 5 siliō, flōrentissimīs rēbus, domōs suās Helvētīi reliquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent  
 10 imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitatēs stīpendiāriās habērent.

170. 3. grātulātum: *to congratulate*, supine expressing purpose.

intellegere sē: *they knew*, verb emphatic, hence stands before its subject. The rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse.

**tametsi . . . repetisset** : *although he had sought*, concessive clause.

4. **Helvētiōrum** : subjective genitive.

**populi Rōmāni** : *to the Roman people*, objective genitive.

6. **ex ūsū** : *to the advantage*.

9. **tōti Galliae** : *on all Gaul*, dative after compound verb.

10. **imperio** : ablative of means after **potior**.

**domicilio** : *for a home*, dative of purpose.

12. **iūdicāssent** = **iūdicāvissent** : pluperfect in indirect discourse from the future perfect of the direct.



### INTERJECTIONS—THE ORDER OF WORDS IN A LATIN SENTENCE

H. 317 (312). LM. 14. M. 155. A. 156. G. 201, 1. B. 145.

**171.** Interjections constitute the eighth and last of the parts of speech. They are particles that express emotion. They require little attention in studying the words of any writer, and less than usual in the colorless narrative of a historian like Caesar.

They express:—

1. Joy : **iō!** *hurrah!*

2. Pain : **ēheu!** *alas!*

3. Surprise : **Ō!** *O!*

4. A call to attract attention : **ecce!** *behold!*

## WORD ORDER

H. 663-680 (559-573). LM. 1138-1165. M. 471. A. 343-346. G. 671-679. B. 348-351.

172. 1. The regular order of words in a Latin sentence is for the subject to stand first followed by its modifiers, the predicate last, preceded by its modifiers: Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commisit, *having encouraged his men, Caesar began the fight.*

2. Appositives and limiting genitives usually follow the governing word: Caesar cōsul, *Caesar, the consul*; filius rēgis, *the son of the king.*

3. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns generally precede, while possessives follow their noun: ille rēx, *that king*; in quā urbe, *in what city*; pater meus, *my father.*

4. Adjectives either precede or follow according to emphasis; they generally precede when emphatic, as is the case with other modifiers: omnēs hominēs, *all men.*

5. With a preposition, an adjective and its noun frequently have the order, adjective, preposition, noun: māgnō cum periculō, *with great danger.*

6. Adverbs regularly precede the verb, adjective, or adverb that they modify: longē nōbilissimōs, *by far the noblest.*

7. Prepositions precede the word they govern: in Āfricā, *in, into Africa.*

8. **Nē** and **quidem** enclose the word or words modified: nē in occultō quidem, *not even in secret.*

9. **Autem**, **enim**, **igitur**, and **vērō** regularly stand as the second, sometimes as the third word in the sentence. But to make a word emphatic it is frequently placed out of its order at the beginning or end of a sentence. In Latin as in English these are the two emphatic positions, for "by the former the attention is excited and at the latter it rests."

## LATIN PROSE

### BASED ON THE TEXT

#### CHAPTER I. THE NOMINATIVE

1. The Belgae, Aquitani, and Celtae inhabit Gaul.
2. The Belgae are brave soldiers.
3. The Helvetii are neighbors of the Belgae.
4. The rivers Rhine and Rhone hem in the Gauls.

#### CHAPTER II. THE GENITIVE

1. Caesar accuses Orgetorix of ambition.
2. His desire for royal power is great.
3. The territories of the Helvetii are limited.
4. The river Rhine bounds the territory on one side.
5. The state extends, in length, 240,000 paces.
6. And so the Helvetii are desirous of war.

#### CHAPTER III. THE DATIVE

1. Orgetorix has authority (translate *there is authority to Orgetorix*).
2. He persuades the chiefs of the Haedui.
3. He gives his daughter in marriage to a Haeduan.
4. This man was acceptable to the people, and was called Dumnorix.
5. The chiefs endeavored to be masters of all Gaul.

#### CHAPTER IV. THE ACCUSATIVE

1. They announce the conspiracy to the state.
2. The punishment for the crime is death by fire.
3. Orgetorix

collects his retainers and leads them to the trial. 4. By means of them he saves himself. 5. But the state will collect men from the fields. 6. Orgetorix dies and there are suspicions about the manner of his death.

#### CHAPTER V. THE VOCATIVE

1. After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetii attempt to emigrate. 2. For this reason they determine to burn their villages. 3. All their private houses are burned with these. 4. Carry your corn with you on the journey, Helvetii. 5. The neighboring states will do the same thing. 6. The Boii who dwelt beyond the Rhine will be friends and allies.

#### CHAPTER VI. THE ABLATIVE

1. They could emigrate by two routes. 2. It was difficult to go from home by way of the Sequani. 3. The other way through the Roman province was much easier. 4. They could cross the Rhone by means of a bridge. 5. The bridge extended from the Helvetii to Geneva. 6. Having burned their villages they assembled at Geneva on the 28th of March.

#### CHAPTER VII. ADJECTIVES

1. Caesar hastened to Gaul from Rome and came to Geneva. 2. He made as great journeys as he was able. 3. The Helvetii were informed (**facti sunt certiōrēs**) about his coming. 4. Then the noblest men of the state came to Caesar. 5. They ask a journey through the province. 6. But they are unfriendly in spirit and have killed a Roman consul. 7. Therefore Caesar will not give a journey to the Helvetii.

## CHAPTER VIII. PRONOUNS

1. With the soldiers that he had Caesar built a wall and a ditch. 2. The wall and ditch extended from Lake Geneva to Mount Jura. 3. The height of the wall which Caesar made was sixteen feet. 4. Having completed the fortification he will be able to repulse them. 5. Having formed rafts the Helvetii assembled. 6. But the fortifications and the weapons of the Roman soldiers repulsed them.

## CHAPTER IX. THE INDICATIVE

1. There was one road through the defiles of the Sequani. 2. Dumnorix was sent as an ambassador concerning this route. 3. He had married the daughter of Orgetorix and was a friend to the Helvetii. 4. Moreover, he was a man of great influence among the Sequani. 5. Thus he obtained hostages from the Sequani. 6. Therefore the Helvetii crossed the territories of the Sequani without injury.

## CHAPTER X. THE SUBJUNCTIVE—INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. The territories of the Santones are not far from the Roman province. 2. And thus warlike men may be neighbors to the Roman people. 3. For this reason let Caesar enroll five legions and hasten into Gaul. 4. On the road the Ceutrones endeavor to keep back his army. 5. Having repulsed them he leads his army across the Rhone.

## CHAPTER XI. PARATAXIS

1. The Helvetii led their forces through the territories of the Sequani and their soldiers devastated the lands of the Haedui. 2. These sent ambassadors to Caesar concerning

assistance. 3. They had always been good friends to the Roman people, and yet the cities of their friends and allies were stormed. 4. Therefore Caesar determined to send aid and to make war on the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XII. HYPOTAXIS—FINAL AND RESULT CLAUSES

1. The Helvetii were crossing the river Arar by boats. 2. This river flows with such smoothness that the eye cannot determine its course. 3. One part of the Helvetian forces had crossed the river. 4. Caesar determined to attack the other part so that he might cut them in pieces while they were not expecting him. 5. He did this at the third watch and killed a great part of them.

#### CHAPTER XIII. CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

1. Then the Roman army crossed the Arar by a bridge which Caesar had made. 2. There were some of the Helvetii who were alarmed by his sudden arrival. 3. Hence they sent an embassy with Divico as chief. 4. Divico sought peace from Caesar. 5. He says: "The Helvetii were not able to bring aid to their army." 6. The Romans conquered more by stratagem than by valor.

#### CHAPTER XIV. CAUSAL CLAUSES

1. Caesar was not in doubt because he recollected these things. 2. Since they had worried his allies he was not able to forget the injury. 3. Moreover the gods, who (it is said) recollect these things, give prosperous circumstances sometimes. 4. The men suffer more severely because they have had a long freedom from punishment. 5. For this reason the Helvetii will have great sorrow on account

of these things. 6. Caesar did not grant peace because Divico would not give hostages.

## CHAPTER XV. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

1. As soon as the Helvetii move their camp Caesar does the same. 2. He sent his cavalry to observe the army of the enemy. 3. While they were following the Helvetii a battle was fought. 4. The enemy was victorious because the Romans fought in an unfavorable situation. 5. And so they harassed Caesar's army from the rear for about fifteen days.

CHAPTER XVI. TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH **CUM**

1. When Caesar undertook the war the Haedui promised corn. 2. But they put him off from day to day when he was following the Helvetii. 3. And so he summoned their chiefs, since he had a great number in camp. 4. He reproached them severely because they did not aid him. 5. He complained bitterly because he was induced by them in a great measure to undertake the war.

## CHAPTER XVII. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Liscus, a magistrate of the Haedui, tells Caesar about the matter. 2. Since they are dissuaded by seditious men, the multitude have not collected the grain. 3. If they do not, themselves, obtain the chief place in Gaul they cannot endure Roman rule. 4. If the Helvetii were to conquer the Romans, the liberty of the Haedui would not be taken away. 5. If he had said this before it would have been with great danger.

## CHAPTER XVIII. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

1. Although Caesar dismissed the others he retained Liscus. 2. Liscus speaks more freely because he was not unwilling to discuss these things. 3. Even if he is powerful, Dumnorix desires a revolution (new order of things). 4. He hates the Romans because Caesar has restored Diviciacus. 5. Although he commanded the cavalry he had begun the flight a few days previously.

## CHAPTER XIX. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

1. That Dumnorix was accused by a magistrate of the Haedui was a certain fact. 2. Therefore, if he ordered the state to proceed against him, there was cause enough. 3. But he feared this that he would offend Diviciacus. 4. And so he showed his brother what had been said about Dumnorix. 5. But first he ordered the interpreters to be removed and Diviciacus summoned.

## CHAPTER XX. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

1. Diviciacus said he had known that these things were true. 2. Nevertheless he was not able to proceed against his brother. 3. And so he begged Caesar not to punish him too severely. 4. Caesar replied that he would pardon the injury done to the Roman people. 5. But he sets spies over Dumnorix to see if he is avoiding suspicion.

## CHAPTER XXI. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. Caesar learned that the enemy, who had encamped at the foot of the mountain, were 8000 paces from his army. 2. The spies say if the attack is made the victory will be

easy. 3. And so he ordered Labienus to ascend the mountain before daybreak. 4. Caesar determined to hasten after the enemy himself, when his lieutenant had gone.

## CHAPTER XXII. PARTICIPLES

1. While Labienus was seizing the mountain, Con-sidius hastened to Caesar. 2. Terrified by fear, Labienus thought the enemy were holding the mountain. 3. Caesar formed the line from those forces which he had collected. 4. Labienus, holding the mountain, was awaiting our men. 5. For this reason the battle was not fought on that day.

## CHAPTER XXIII. THE INFINITIVE

1. It was necessary to measure out corn and for this reason Caesar hastened to Bibracte. 2. This was the richest town of the Haedui and was not more than 18,000 paces distant. 3. To go to Bibracte was to turn aside the march from the Helvetii. 4. The Helvetii determined to cut off the Romans from their supplies, thinking them frightened. 5. Therefore they changed their plans and began to attack the army from the rear.

## CHAPTER XXIV. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

1. Then Caesar, desirous of making an attack, arranged his forces. 2. He determined to send two legions to the top of the hill to receive the attack of the Helvetii. 3. Four veteran legions which he had enrolled he formed in line half way up the hill. 4. He ordered the auxilia-ries to collect their baggage in one place, so that they might be more prepared to undergo all perils. 5. The Helvetii,

moreover, formed a phalanx and advanced close to our army.

#### CHAPTER XXV. SUPINE

1. Caesar assembled his men to make an attack on the enemy. 2. Their phalanx being broken, the Romans began to attack them with swords. 3. Their shields being pierced through, many Helvetii thought it best (**optimum factū**) to fight with unprotected bodies. 4. When our men came up the Boii and Tulingi began to surround them. 5. The Romans faced about and advanced against them in two divisions.

#### CHAPTER XXVI. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

1. A doubtful battle had to be fought by the Romans for a long time. 2. It seemed that they were about to fight during the whole night. 3. After they had fought late into the night, a son and daughter of Orgetorix were captured. 4. The Romans killed many of the enemy and took possession of their camp. 5. Letters were sent to the Lingones who were about to aid the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XXVII. ADVERBS

1. The Helvetii sent ambassadors to Caesar that they might humbly beg for peace. 2. Caesar, speaking in the name of the state (translate by **pūblicē**), said that they must remain where they were. 3. Then he demanded all the hostages that they had. 4. Some, greatly frightened or induced by fear of punishment, fled during the night. 5. Having fled secretly, they hoped their flight would escape notice.

## CHAPTER XXVIII. PREPOSITIONS

1. When Caesar ascertained that they had gone through a neighboring state, he ordered them brought back. 2. These were treated as enemies, but the others he received in surrender. 3. Caesar ordered the Allobroges to furnish the Helvetii with grain, since they had nothing at home. 4. He also ordered the Helvetii to return home, since he was unwilling for the Germans to be neighbors to the Roman province. 5. He feared that the Germans would cross the Rhine on account of the excellence of the fields.

## CHAPTER XXIX. CONJUNCTIONS

1. In the camp of the enemy Caesar found tablets and a computation of their soldiers. 2. They had even inscribed in Greek characters the number of boys and old men. 3. The sum total of men and women also was 368,000. 4. The number of the Boii who were received into the same condition of liberty as the Haedui was 32,000. 5. There were in all 110,000 who returned home after the battle.

## CHAPTER XXX. ORDER OF WORDS

1. The Helvetii having been conquered, many states of Gaul sent ambassadors to congratulate Caesar. 2. These spoke as follows to Caesar. 3. This war has been to the advantage of Gaul, although the Roman people have exacted punishment from the Helvetii. 4. They had brought war on their neighbors and left their homes with that intention. 5. And so the remaining states of Gaul would not be the subjects of the Helvetii.

# TYPE FORMS OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRO- NOUNS, AND VERBS

## TYPICAL NOUNS

### FIRST DECLENSION

#### a-Stems

##### SINGULAR

Base	Endings
mēns	a
mēns	ae
mēns	ae
mēns	am
mēns	a
mēns	ā

##### PLURAL

Base	Endings
mēns	ae
mēns	ārum
mēns	is
mēns	ās
mēns	ae
mēns	is

### SECOND DECLENSION

#### o-Stems

##### SINGULAR

Base: serv-  
serv us  
serv ī  
serv ō  
serv um  
serv e  
serv ō

Base: agr-  
ager  
agr ī  
agr ō  
agr um  
ager  
agr ō

Base: vir-  
vir  
vir ī  
vir ō  
vir um  
vir  
vir ō

Base: bell-  
bell um  
bell ī  
bell ō  
bell um  
bell um  
bell ō

##### PLURAL

serv ī  
serv ōrum  
serv is  
serv ōs  
serv ī  
serv is

agr ī  
agr ōrum  
agr is  
agr ōs  
agr ī  
agr is

vir ī  
vir ōrum  
vir is  
vir ōs  
vir ī  
vir is

bell a  
bell ōrum  
bell is  
bell a  
bell a  
bell is

## THIRD DECLENSION

## CONSONANT STEMS

## VOWEL STEMS

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>		<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
		SINGULAR		
Base: cōnsul-	Base: corpor-		Base: host-	Base: mar-
cōnsul	corpus		host is	mar e
cōnsul is	corpor is		host is	mar is
cōnsul ī	corpor ī		host ī	mar ī
cōnsul em	corpus		host em	mar e
cōnsul	corpus		host is	mar e
cōnsul e	corpor e		host e	mar ī
		PLURAL		
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul um	corpor um		host ium	mar ium
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus		host ibus	mar ibus
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus		host ibus	mar ibus

## FOURTH DECLENSION

## u-Stems

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Base: frūct-		Base: corn-	
frūct us	frūct ūs	corn ū	corn ua
frūct ūs	frūct uum	corn ūs	corn uum
frūct uī	frūct ibus	corn ū	corn ibus
frūct um	frūct ūs	corn ū	corn ua
frūct us	frūct ūs	corn ū	corn ua
frūct ū	frūct ibus	corn ū	corn ibus

## FIFTH DECLENSION

## e-Stems

SINGULAR		PLURAL
	Base: di-	
di ēs		di ēs
di ēī		di ērum
di ēī		di ēbus
di em		di ēs
di ēs		di ēs
di ē		di ēbus

## TYPICAL ADJECTIVES

## FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

## 1. a- and o-Stems

Base : bon-

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
bon us	bon a	bon um	bon ī	bon ae	bon a
bon ī	bon ae	bon ī	bon ōrum	bon ārum	bon ōrum
bon ō	bon ae	bon ō	bon īs	bon īs	bon īs
bon um	bon am	bon um	bon ōs	bon ās	bon a
bon e	bon a	bon um	bon ī	bon ae	bon a
bon ō	bon ā	bon ō	bon īs	bon īs	bon īs

## THIRD DECLENSION

## 2. i-Stems

Base : lev-

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
lev is	lev e	lev ēs	lev ia
lev is	lev is	lev ium	lev ium
lev ī	lev ī	lev ibus	lev ibus
lev em	lev e	lev ēs (īs)	lev ia
lev is	lev e	lev ēs	lev ia
lev ī	lev ī	lev ibus	lev ibus

## 3. CONSONANT STEMS

Base : prūdent-

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdent ēs	prūdent ia
prūdent is	prūdent is	prūdent ium	prūdent ium
prūdent ī	prūdent ī	prūdent ibus	prūdent ibus
prūdent em	prūdēns	prūdent ēs	prūdent ia
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdent ēs	prūdent ia
prūdent e (ī)	prūdent e (ī)	prūdent ibus	prūdent ibus

## 4. COMPARATIVES

Base: **fortior-**

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
fortior	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortiōr is	fortiōr is	fortiōr um	fortiōr um
fortiōr ī	fortiōr ī	fortiōr ibus	fortiōr ibus
fortiōr em	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortior	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortiōr e (ī)	fortiōr e (ī)	fortiōr ibus	fortiōr ibus

## 5. IRREGULAR

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ūllus	ūlla	ūllum	ūllī	ūllae	ūlla
Gen.	ūllius	ūllius	ūllius	ūllōrum	ūllārum	ūllōrum
Dat.	ūllī	ūllī	ūllī	ūllīs	ūllīs	ūllīs
Acc.	ūllum	ūllam	ūllum	ūllōs	ūllās	ūlla
Abl.	ūllō	ūllā	ūllō	ūllīs	ūllīs	ūllīs

## PRONOUNS

## 1. PERSONAL

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON		
Nom.	ego, I	tū, thou	is, he	ea, she	id, it
Gen.	meī	tuī	ēius	ēius	ēius
Dat.	mihi	tibi	eī	eī	eī
Acc.	mē	tē	eum	eam	id
Voc.	—	tū	—	—	—
Abl.	mē	tē	eō	eā	eō

**Is** is also used as a demonstrative.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON		
Nom.	nōs	vōs	eī, iī	eae	ea
Gen.	{ nostrum nostrī	{ vestrum vestrī	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs (iīs)
Acc.	nōs	vōs	eōs	eās	ea
Voc.	—	vōs	—	—	—
Abl.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs (iīs)

## 2. REFLEXIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Gen.	<i>meī, of myself</i>	<i>tui, of thyself</i>	<i>sui, of himself, etc.</i>
Dat.	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>
Voc.	—	—	—
Abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>

## 3. POSSESSIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
SING.	<i>meus, a, um, my</i>	<i>tuus, a, um, thy</i>	<i>suus, a, um, his, her, etc.</i>
PLU.	<i>{ noster, nostra, }   { nostrum, our }</i>	<i>vester, vestra, vestrum, your</i>	

These are declined and used as adjectives of the first and second declension.

## 4. DEMONSTRATIVE

## SINGULAR

	FIRST PERSON			SECOND PERSON			THIRD PERSON		
N.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>
G.	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>
D.	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>
A.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>
A.	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>

## PLURAL

	FIRST PERSON			SECOND PERSON			THIRD PERSON		
N.	<i>hi</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
G.	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
D.	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>
A.	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
A.	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>istis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>

*Hic* means *this* (by me); *iste* means *that* (by you); *ille* means *that* (by him).

*Is, he, and idem, the same,* are also demonstratives.

## 5. RELATIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cūī	cūī	cūī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## 6. INTERROGATIVE

There are three Interrogative pronouns, (*a*) **quis**, **quae**, **quid**; (*b*) **quī**, **quae**, **quod**, *who*, *which*, *what*, used respectively as noun and adjective, and (*c*) **uter**, **utra**, **utrum**, *which* (of two), used both as noun and adjective. The first two are declined like **quī**, **quae**, **quod**, and the last, as an adjective of the first and second declension.

## 7. INDEFINITE

These are **quis** and **quī** generally in compounds, as, **quidam**, **quaedam**, **quiddam**, *a certain one*. They are declined like **quis** and **quī**.

## 8. INTENSIVE

**Iipse**: *myself*, *himself*, etc.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

## VERBS

*First Conjugation.* — MODEL : amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : amā-, amāv-, amāt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem : amā-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	am ō	ame m
	{	amā s	amē s
	{	ama t	ame t
PLU.	{	amā mus	amē mus
	{	amā tis	amē tis
	{	ama nt	ame nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem : amāv-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

amāv ī	amāv-eri m
amāv isti	amāv-eri s
amāv it	amāv-eri t
amāv imus	amāv-eri mus
amāv istis	amāv-eri tis
amāv ĕrunt (ĕre)	amāv-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-      TENSE SIGN -rē-

SING.	{	amā-ba m	amā-re m
	{	amā-bā s	amā-rē s
	{	amā-ba t	amā-re t
PLU.	{	amā-bā mus	amā-rē mus
	{	amā-bā tis	amā-rē tis
	{	amā-ba nt	amā-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era-      TENSE SIGN -isse-

amāv-era m	amāv-isse m
amāv-erā s	amāv-issē s
amāv-era t	amāv-isse t
amāv-erā mus	amāv-issē mus
amāv-erā tis	amāv-issē tis
amāv-era nt	amāv-isse nt

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bu-

SING.	{	amā bō
	{	amā-bi s
	{	amā-bi t
PLU.	{	amā-bi mus
	{	amā-bi tis
	{	amā-bu nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

amāv-er ō
amāv-eri s
amāv-eri t
amāv-eri mus
amāv-eri tis
amāv-eri nt

**PRESENT SYSTEM**Stem: **amā-****IMPERATIVE****PRESENT      FUTURE**

SING.	1. —	—
	2. amā	amā tō
	3. —	amā tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. amā te	amā tōte
	3. —	ama ntō

**PERFECT SYSTEM**Stem: **amāv-****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **amāt-****INFINITIVE****PRESENT****amā re****PERFECT****amāv isse****FUTURE****amāt ūrum esse****PARTICIPLES****PRESENT****amā ns****FUTURE****amāt ūrus, a, um****GERUND**Gen. **ama ndī**Dat. **ama ndō**Acc. **ama ndum**Abl. **ama ndō****SUPINE****amāt um****amāt ū****PASSIVE VOICE**Two stems used: **amā-, amāt-****PRESENT SYSTEM**Stem: **amā-****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **amāt-****INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****PRESENT****PERFECT**

SING.	amor	amer	amāt us	sum	amāt us	sim
	amā ris	amē ris	amāt us	es	amāt us	sis
	amā tur	amē tur	amāt us	est	amāt us	sit
PLU.	amā mur	amē mur	amāt ī	sumus	amāt ī	simus
	amā minī	amē minī	amāt ī	estis	amāt ī	sitis
	ama ntur	ame ntur	amāt ī	sunt	amāt ī	sint

Figure 1: Northern blot analysis of 18S rRNA and GAPDH mRNA levels in H1299 cells. The blot shows two rows of bands. The top row is labeled '18S' and the bottom row is labeled 'GAPDH'. There are four lanes. Lane 1 (control) shows a single band for 18S and a single band for GAPDH. Lane 2 (100 ng/ml) shows a single band for 18S and a single band for GAPDH. Lane 3 (100 ng/ml + 100 ng/ml) shows a single band for 18S and a single band for GAPDH. Lane 4 (100 ng/ml + 100 ng/ml) shows a single band for 18S and a single band for GAPDH. Molecular weight markers are indicated on the right at 2.9, 2.3, 1.9, 1.6, 1.3, 1.1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.5, and 0.4 kb.

Figure 1 consists of two panels, (a) and (b), each showing a gel electrophoresis result. Panel (a) has two lanes: 'Control' and 'Treated'. The 'Control' lane shows a single band at the top, while the 'Treated' lane shows multiple bands at different positions. Panel (b) also has two lanes: 'Control' and 'Treated'. The 'Control' lane shows a single band at the top, while the 'Treated' lane shows multiple bands at different positions. The bands are labeled with numbers 1 through 10.

1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are not citizens of the United States. This group includes all foreign-born individuals, regardless of their legal status in the country.

[illegible]

*(continued)*

SECRET

*Second Conjugation.* — MODEL : **moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus**

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: **monē-, monu-, monit-**

## PRESENT SYSTEM

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **monē-**Stem: **monu-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN **-eri-**

SING.	{	<b>mone ō</b>	<b>mone-a m</b>	<b>monu ī</b>	<b>monu-eri m</b>
		<b>monē s</b>	<b>mone-ā s</b>	<b>monu istī</b>	<b>monu-eri s</b>
		<b>mone t</b>	<b>mone-a t</b>	<b>monu it</b>	<b>monu-eri t</b>
PLU.	{	<b>monē mus</b>	<b>mone-ā mus</b>	<b>monu imus</b>	<b>monu-eri mus</b>
		<b>monē tis</b>	<b>mone-ā tis</b>	<b>monu istis</b>	<b>monu-eri tis</b>
		<b>mone nt</b>	<b>mone-a nt</b>	<b>monu ērunt (ēre)</b>	<b>monu-eri nt</b>

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN **-ba-**TENSE SIGN **-re-**TENSE SIGN **-era-**TENSE SIGN **-isse-**

SING.	{	<b>monē-ba m</b>	<b>monē-re m</b>	<b>monu-era m</b>	<b>monu-isse m</b>
		<b>monē-bā s</b>	<b>monē-rē s</b>	<b>monu-erā s</b>	<b>monu-issē s</b>
		<b>monē-ba t</b>	<b>monē-re t</b>	<b>monu-era t</b>	<b>monu-isse t</b>
PLU.	{	<b>monē-bā mus</b>	<b>monē-rē mus</b>	<b>monu-erā mus</b>	<b>monu-issē mus</b>
		<b>monē-bā tis</b>	<b>monē-rē tis</b>	<b>monu-erā tis</b>	<b>monu-issē tis</b>
		<b>monē-ba nt</b>	<b>monē-re nt</b>	<b>monu-era nt</b>	<b>monu-isse nt</b>

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN **-bi-, -bo-, -bu-**TENSE SIGN **-eri-**

SING.	{	<b>monē-b ō</b>	<b>monu-er ō</b>
		<b>monē-bi s</b>	<b>monu-eri s</b>
		<b>monē-bi t</b>	<b>monu-eri t</b>
PLU.	{	<b>monē-bi mus</b>	<b>monu-eri mus</b>
		<b>monē-bi tis</b>	<b>monu-eri tis</b>
		<b>monē-bu nt</b>	<b>monu-eri nt</b>

PRESENT SYSTEM		PERFECT SYSTEM	SUPINE SYSTEM
Stem: <b>monē-</b>		Stem: <b>monu-</b>	Stem: <b>monit-</b>
IMPERATIVE			
	PRESENT	FUTURE	
SING.	1. —	—	
	2. <b>monē</b>	<b>monē tō</b>	
	3. —	<b>monē tō</b>	
PLU.	1. —	—	
	2. <b>monē te</b>	<b>monē tōte</b>	
	3. —	<b>mone ntō</b>	
INFINITIVE			
	PRESENT	PERFECT	FUTURE
	<b>monē re</b>	<b>monu isse</b>	<b>monit ūrum esse</b>
PARTICIPLES			
	PRESENT		FUTURE
	<b>monē ns</b>		<b>monit ūrus, a, um</b>
	GERUND.		SUPINE
Gen.	<b>mone ndī</b>		
Dat.	<b>mone ndō</b>		
Acc.	<b>mone ndum</b>		<b>monit um</b>
Abl.	<b>mone ndō</b>		<b>monit ū</b>

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two Stems used: **monē-, monit-**

PRESENT SYSTEM		SUPINE SYSTEM		
Stem: <b>monē-</b>		Stem: <b>monit-</b>		
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	
PRESENT		PERFECT		
SING.	<b>mone or</b>	<b>mone-a r</b>	<b>monit us sum</b>	<b>monit us sim</b>
	<b>monē ris</b>	<b>mone-ā ris</b>	<b>monit <b>us</b> es</b>	<b>monit us sis</b>
	<b>monē tur</b>	<b>mone-ā tur</b>	<b>monit <b>us</b> est</b>	<b>monit us sit</b>
PLU.	<b>monē mur</b>	<b>mone-ā mur</b>	<b>monit ī sumus</b>	<b>monit ī simus</b>
	<b>monē minī</b>	<b>mone-ā minī</b>	<b>monit ī estis</b>	<b>monit ī sitis</b>
	<b>mone ntur</b>	<b>mone-a ntur</b>	<b>monit ī sunt</b>	<b>monit ī sint</b>

## IMPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -rē-
SING.	monē-ba r	monē-re r
	monē-bā ris	monē-rē ris
	monē-bā tur	monē-rē tur
PLU.	monē-bā mur	monē-rē mur
	monē-bā minī	monē-rē minī
	monē-ba ntur	monē-re ntur

## PLUPERFECT

monit us eram	monit us essem
monit us erās	monit us essēs
monit us erat	monit us esset
monit ī erāmus	monit ī essēmus
monit ī erātis	monit ī essētis
monit ī erant	monit ī essent

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-

SING.	monē-bo r
	monē-be ris
	monē-bi tur
PLU.	monē-bi mur
	monē-bi minī
	monē-bu ntur

## FUTURE PERFECT

monit us erō
monit us eris
monit us erit
monit ī erimus
monit ī eritis
monit ī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. monē re	monē tor
	3. —	monē tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. monē minī	—
	3. —	mone ntor

## INFINITIVE

## PRESENT

monē rī

## PERFECT

monit us esse

## FUTURE

monit um irī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

mone ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

monit us, a, um

*Third Conjugation.* — MODEL : *regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus*

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : *reg-* with changeable vowel, *rēx-*, *rēct-*

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem : *reg-* with changeable vowel

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	reg ō	rega m
	{	regi s	regā s
	{	regi t	rega t
PLU.	{	regi mus	regā mus
	{	regi tis	regā tis
	{	regu nt	rega nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem : *rēx-*

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

			TENSE SIGN -eri-
		rēx ī	rēx-eri m
		rēx isti	rēx-eri s
		rēx it	rēx-eri t
		rēx imus	rēx-eri mus
		rēx istis	rēx-eri tis
		rēx erunt (ēre)	rēx-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

SING.	{	regē-ba m	rege-re m
	{	regē-bā s	rege-rē s
	{	regē-ba t	rege-re t
PLU.	{	regē-bā mus	rege-rē mus
	{	regē-bā tis	rege-rē tis
	{	regē-ba nt	rege-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

		rēx-era m	rēx-isse m
		rēx-erā s	rēx-issē s
		rēx-era t	rēx-isse t
		rēx-erā mus	rēx-issē mus
		rēx-erā tis	rēx-issē tis
		rēx-era nt	rēx-isse nt

## FUTURE

SING.	{	rega m
	{	regē s
	{	rege t
PLU.	{	regē mus
	{	regē tis
	{	rege nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

	rēx-er ō
	rēx-eri s
	rēx-eri t
	rēx-eri mus
	rēx-eri tis
	rēx-eri nt

**PRESENT SYSTEM**Stem: **reg-****PERFECT SYSTEM**Stem: **rēx-****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **rēct-****IMPERATIVE****PRESENT****FUTURE**

SING.	1. —	—
	2. rege	regi tō
	3. —	regi tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. regi-te	regi tōte
	3. —	regu ntō

**INFINITIVES****PRESENT**

rege re

**PERFECT**

rēx isse

**FUTURE**

rēct ūrum esse

**PARTICIPLES****PRESENT**

regē ns

**FUTURE**

rēctūr us, a, um

**GERUND**

Gen.	rege ndī
Dat.	rege ndō
Acc.	rege ndum
Abl.	rege ndō

**SUPINE**

rēct um
rēct ū

**PASSIVE VOICE**Two stems used: **rege-, rēct-****PRESENT SYSTEM****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **reg-** with changeable vowelStem: **rēct-****INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE****INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE****PRESENT****PERFECT**

SING.	rego r	rega r	rēct us sum	rēct us sim
	rege ris	regā ris	rēct us es	rēct us sis
	regi tur	regā tur	rēct us est	rēct us sit
PLU.	regi mur	regā mur	rēct ī sumus	rēct ī simus
	regi minī	regā minī	rēct ī estis	rēct ī sitis
	regu ntur	rega ntur	rēct ī sunt	rēct ī sint

## IMPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-
SING.	regē-ba r	rege-re r
	regē-bā ris	rege-rē ris
	regē-bā tur	rege-rē tur
PLU.	regē-bā mur	rege-rē mur
	regē-bā minī	rege-rē minī
	regē-ba ntur	rege-re ntur

## PLUPERFECT

rēct us eram	rēct us essem
rēct us erās	rēct us essēs
rēct us erat	rēct us esset
rēct ī erāmus	rēct ī essēmus
rēct ī erātis	rēct ī essētis
rēct ī erant	rēct ī essent

## FUTURE

SING.	rega-r
	regē-ris (re)
	regē-tur
PLU.	regē-mur
	regē-mini
	rege-ntur

## FUTURE PERFECT

rēct us erō
rēct us eris
rēct us erit
rēct ī erimus
rēct ī eritis
rēct ī erint

## IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. rege re	regi tor
	3. —	regi tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. regi minī	—
	3. —	regu-ntor

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

reg ī

## PERFECT

rēct us esse

## FUTURE

rēct um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

rege ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

rēct us, a, um

*Fourth Conjugation.* — MODEL : **audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus**

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : **audī-, audīv-, audīt-****PRESENT SYSTEM**Stem : **audī-**

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

**PRESENT**

SING.	audi ō	audi-a m
	audi s	audi-ā s
	audi t	audi-a t
PLU.	audī mus	audi-ā mus
	audī tis	audi-ā tis
	audi-u nt	audi-a nt

**PERFECT SYSTEM**Stem : **audīv-**

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

**PERFECT**TENSE SIGN **-eri-**

audīv ī	audīv-eri m
audīv istī	audīv-eri s
audīv it	audīv-eri t
audīv imus	audīv-eri mus
audīv istis	audīv-eri tis
audīv ērunt (ēre)	audīv-eri nt

**IMPERFECT**TENSE SIGN **-ba-**TENSE SIGN **-re-**

SING.	audi-ē ba m	audī-re m
	audi-ē bā s	audī-rē s
	audi-ē ba t	audī-re t

PLU.	audi-ē bā mus	audī-rē mus
	audi-ē bā tis	audī-rē tis
	audi-ē ba nt	audī-re nt

**PLUPERFECT**TENSE SIGN **-era-**TENSE SIGN **-isse-**

audīv-era m	audīv-isse m
audīv-erā s	audīv-essē s
audīv-era t	audīv-esse t

audīv-erā mus	audīv-issē mus
audīv-erā tis	audīv-issē tis
audīv-era nt	audīv-isse nt

**FUTURE**

SING.	audi-a m
	audi-ē s
	audi-e t

PLU	audi-ē mus
	audi-ē tis
	audi-e nt

**FUTURE PERFECT**TENSE SIGN **-eri-**

audīv-er ō
audīv-eri s
audīv-eri t

audīv-eri mus
audīv-eri tis
audīv-eri nt

PRESENT SYSTEM		PERFECT SYSTEM	SUPINE SYSTEM
Stem: audi-		Stem: audiv-	Stem: audit-
IMPERATIVE			
	PRESENT	FUTURE	
SING.	1. —	—	
	2. audi	audi tō	
	3. —	audi tō	
PLU.	1. —	—	
	2. audi te	audi tōte	
	3. —	audi untō	
INFINITIVES			
	PRESENT	PERFECT	FUTURE
	audi re	audiv isse	audit ūrum esse
PARTICIPLES			
	PRESENT		FUTURE
	audi ēns		audit ūrus, a, um
	GERUND		SUPINE
Gen.	audi-e ndī		audit um
Dat.	audi-e ndō		audit ū
Acc.	audi-e ndum		
Abl.	audi-e ndō		

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: audi-, audit-

PRESENT SYSTEM		SUPINE SYSTEM	
Stem: audi-		Stem: audit-	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT		PERFECT	
SING.	{ audi-o r      audi-a r	audit us sum	audit us sim
	{ audi ris      audi-ā ris	audit us es	audit us sis
	{ audi tur      audi-ā tur	audit us est	audit us sit
PLU.	{ audi mur      audi-ā mur	audit ī sumus	audit ī simus
	{ audi minī      audi-ā minī	audit ī estis	audit ī sitis
	{ audi-u ntur      audi-a ntur	audit ī sunt	audit ī sint

## IMPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -rē-
SING.	audi-ē-ba r	audī-re r
	audi-ē-bā ris	audī-rē ris
	audi-ē-bā tur	audī-rē tur
PLU.	audi-ē-bā mur	audī-rē mur
	audi-ē-bā minī	audī-rē minī
	audi-ē-ba ntur	audī-re ntur

## PLUPERFECT

SING.	audīt us eram	audīt us essem
	audīt us erās	audīt us essēs
	audīt us erat	audīt us esset
PLU.	audīt ī erāmus	audīt ī essēmus
	audīt ī erātis	audīt ī essētis
	audīt ī erant	audīt ī essent

## FUTURE

SING.	audi-a r
	audi-ē ris
	audi-ē tur
PLU.	audi-ē mur
	audi-ē minī
	audi-e ntur

## FUTURE PERFECT

audīt us erō
audīt us eris
audīt us erit
audīt ī erimus
audīt ī eritis
audīt ī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. audī re	audī tor
	3. —	audī tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. audī minī	—
	3. —	audi untor

## INFINITIVES

PRESENT  
audī rī

PERFECT  
audīt us esse

FUTURE  
audīt um iri

## PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE  
audi-e ndus, a, um

PERFECT  
audīt us, a, um

## DEPONENT VERBS

(PASSIVE IN FORM AND ACTIVE IN MEANING)

<i>1st Conjugation</i>	<i>2d Conjugation</i>	<i>3d Conjugation</i>	<i>4th Conjugation</i>
mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum	vereor, verērī, veritus sum	sequor, sequī, secūtus sum	mentior, mentīrī, mentitus sum

## INDICATIVE

PRES.	mīror	vereor	sequor	mentior
IMPERF.	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	mentiēbar
FUT.	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	mentiar
PERF.	mīrātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	mentitus sum
PLUP.	mīrātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	mentitus eram
FUT. P.	mīrātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō	mentitus erō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	mīrer	verear	sequar	mentiar
IMPERF.	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	mentīrer
PERF.	mīrātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	mentitus sim
PLUP.	mīrātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	mentitus essem

## IMPERATIVE

PRES.	mīrāre	verēre	sequere	mentīre
FUT.	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor	mentītor

## INFINITIVE

PRES.	mīrārī	verērī	sequī	mentīrī
PERF.	mīrātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	mentitus esse
FUT.	mīrātūrum esse	veritūrum esse	secūtūrum esse	mentitūrum esse

## PARTICIPLES

PRES.	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	mentiēns
PERF.	mīrātus	veritus	secūtus	mentitus
FUT.	mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	mentitūrus
GER.	mīrandus	verendus	sequendus	mentiendus

## GERUND AND SUPINES

GER.	mīrandī	verendī	sequendī	mentiendī
SUP.	mīrātum	veritum	secūtum	mentitum
SUP.	mīrātū	veritū	secūtū	mentitū

## IRREGULAR VERBS

sum, esse, fui

possum, posse, potui

eō, ire, ivi, itum

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

sum

possum

eō

es

potes

is

est

potest

it

sumus

possumus

imur

estis

potestis

itis

sunt

possunt

eunt

## IMPERFECT

eram

poteram

ibam

erās

poterās

ibās

erat

poterat

ibat

erāmus

poterāmus

ibāmus

erātis

poterātis

ibātis

erant

poterant

ibant

## FUTURE

erō

poterō

ibō

eris

poteris

ibis

erit

poterit

ibit

erimus

poterimus

ibimus

eritis

poteritis

ibitis

erunt

poterunt

ibunt

## PERFECT

fui

potui

i(v)i

fuisti

potuisti

i(v)isti

fuit

potuit

i(v)it

fuimus

potuimus

i(v)imus

fuistis

potuistis

i(v)istis

fuērunt (ēre)

potuērunt

i(v)ērunt

## PLUPERFECT

fu <sup>er</sup> am	potueram	iveram
fu <sup>er</sup> ās	potuerās	iverās
fu <sup>er</sup> at	potuerat	iverat
fu <sup>er</sup> āmus	potuerāmus	iverāmus
fu <sup>er</sup> ātis	potuerātis	iverātis
fu <sup>er</sup> ant	potuerant	iverant

## FUTURE PERFECT

fu <sup>er</sup> ō	potuerō	iverō
fu <sup>er</sup> is	potueris	iveris
fu <sup>er</sup> it	potuerit	iverit
fu <sup>er</sup> imus	potuerimus	iverimus
fu <sup>er</sup> itis	potueritis	iveritis
fu <sup>er</sup> int	potuerint	iverint

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

si <sup>m</sup>	possi <sup>m</sup>	ea <sup>m</sup>
si <sup>s</sup>	possi <sup>s</sup>	eā <sup>s</sup>
si <sup>t</sup>	possi <sup>t</sup>	ea <sup>t</sup>
si <sup>m</sup> us	possi <sup>m</sup> us	eā <sup>m</sup> us
si <sup>t</sup> is	possi <sup>t</sup> is	eā <sup>t</sup> is
si <sup>n</sup> t	possi <sup>n</sup> t	ea <sup>n</sup> t

## IMPERFECT

esse <sup>m</sup>	posse <sup>m</sup>	ire <sup>m</sup>
esse <sup>s</sup>	posse <sup>s</sup>	irē <sup>s</sup>
esse <sup>t</sup>	posse <sup>t</sup>	irē <sup>t</sup>
esse <sup>m</sup> us	posse <sup>m</sup> us	irē <sup>m</sup> us
esse <sup>t</sup> is	posse <sup>t</sup> is	irē <sup>t</sup> is
esse <sup>n</sup> t	posse <sup>n</sup> t	irē <sup>n</sup> t

## PERFECT

fu <sup>er</sup> im	potuerim	iverim
fu <sup>er</sup> is	potueris	iveris
fu <sup>er</sup> it	potuerit	iverit
fu <sup>er</sup> imus	potuerimus	iverimus
fu <sup>er</sup> itis	potueritis	iveritis
fu <sup>er</sup> int	potuerint	iverint

## PLUPERFECT

fuissem	potuissem	īvissem
fuiſsēs	potiſsēs	īviſsēs
fuiſſet	potuiſſet	īviſſet
fuiſſēmus	potuiſſēmus	īviſſēmus
fuiſſētis	potuiſſētis	īviſſētis
fuiſſent	potuiſſent	īviſſent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

es	—	ī
este	—	īte

## FUTURE

estō	—	itō
estō	—	itō
estōte	—	ītōte
suntō	—	euntō

## INFINITIVE

## PRESENT

esse	posse	īre
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## PERFECT

fuisse	potuisse	īvisse
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## FUTURE

futūrus esse (fore)	—	itūrus esse
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## PARTICIPE

## PRESENT

—	potēns	īēns
---	--------	------

## FUTURE

futūrus	—	itūrus
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## GERUND

—	—	eundī
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## SUPINE

—	—	itum, itū
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IRREGULAR VERBS (*Continued*)

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	SEMI-DEPONENT
ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus	feror, ferri, lātus sum	fiō, fieri, factus sum

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

ferō	feror	fiō
fers	ferris	fis
fert	fertur	fit
ferimus	ferimur	fimus
fertis	ferimini	fitis
ferunt	feruntur	fiunt

## IMPERFECT

ferēbam	ferēbar	fiēbam
ferēbās	ferēbāris	fiēbas
ferēbat	ferēbātur	fiēbat
ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur	fiēbāmus
ferēbātis	ferēbāmini	fiēbātis
ferēbant	ferēbantur	fiēbant

## FUTURE

feram	ferar	fiam
ferēs	ferēris	fiēs
feret	ferētur	fiet
ferēmus	ferēmur	fiēmus
ferētis	ferēmini	fiētis
ferent	ferentur	fient

## PERFECT

tuli	lātus sum	factus sum
tulistī	lātus es	factus es
tulit	lātus est	factus est
tulimus	lātī sumus	factī sumus
tulistis	lātī estis	factī estis
tulērunt (ēre)	lātī sunt	factī sunt

## PLUPERFECT

tuleram	lātus eram	factus eram
tulerās	lātus erās	factus erās
tulerat	lātus erat	factus erat
tulerāmus	lāti erāmus	facti erāmus
tulerātis	lāti erātis	facti erātis
tulerant	lāti erant	facti erant

## FUTURE PERFECT

tulerō	lātus erō	factus erō
tuleris	lātus eris	factus eris
tulerit	lātus erit	factus erit
tulerimus	lāti erimus	facti erimus
tuleritis	lāti eritis	facti eritis
tulerint	lāti erunt	facti erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

feram	ferar	fiam
ferās	ferāris	fiās
ferat	ferātur	fiat
ferāmus	ferāmur	fiāmus
ferātis	ferāmini	fiātis
ferant	ferantur	fiant

## IMPERFECT

ferrem	ferrer	fierem
ferrēs	ferrēris	fierēs
ferret	ferrētur	fieret
ferrēmus	ferrēmur	fierēmus
ferrētis	ferrēmini	fierētis
ferrent	ferrentur	fierent

## PERFECT

tulerim	lātus sim	factus sim
tuleris	lātus sis	factus sis
tulerit	lātus sit	factus sit
tulerimus	lāti simus	facti simus
tuleritis	lāti sitis	facti sitis
tulerint	lāti sint	facti sint

## PLUPERFECT

tulisse	lātus essem	factus essem
tulissēs	lātus essēs	factus essēs
tulisset	lātus esset	factus esset
tulissēmus	lāti essēmus	facti essēmus
tulissētis	lāti essētis	facti essētis
tulissent	lāti essent	facti essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

fer	ferre	fī
ferite	ferimini	fite

## FUTURE

fertō	fertor	fītō
fertō	fertor	fītō
fertōte	—	fītōte
feruntō	feruntor	fiuntō

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

ferre	ferri	fieri
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## PERFECT

tulisse	lātus esse	factus esse
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## FUTURE

lāturus esse	lātum iri	factum iri
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## PARTICIPLES

## PRESENT

ferēs	—	—
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## PERFECT

—	lātus	factus
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## GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

ferendi	ferendus	faciendus
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## SUPINES

lātum, -ū

## TEXT OF THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS

1. Gallia est omnis dīvisā in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam, quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, institūtis, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Mātrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecedunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cū aut suīs finibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Ōceanō, finibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiōrem partem flūminis

Rhēnī; spectant in septentriōnēs et orientem sōlem. Aquītānia ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et ad eam partem Oceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus et dītissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is M. Messālā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus rēgnī cupiditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit et cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae imperiō potīrī. Id hōc facilius eīs persuāsit, quod undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī continentur: ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parte monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertiā lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. Hīs rēbus fiēbat ut et minus lātē vagārentur, et minus facile finitimīs bellum īferre possent; quā ex parte hominēs bellandī cupidī māgnō dolōre adficiēbantur. Prō multitudīne autem hominum et prō glōriā bellī atque fortitudinis angustōs sē finēs habēre arbitrābantur, quī in longitudinē mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitudinē CLXXX patēbant.

3. Hīs rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī cōstituērunt ea quae ad proficiscendum pertīnērent comparāre, iūmentōrum et carrōrum quam māximum numerum coēmere, sēmentēs quam māxi-

mās facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret, cum proximīs cīvitatibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfīrmāre. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxērunt: in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōnfīrmant. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās Orgetorīx dēligitur. Is sibi lēgātiōnem ad cīvitatēs suscepit. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantāloedis filiō, Sēquanō, cuius pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitate suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Haeduō, frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore principātum in cīvitate obtinēbat ac māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet eīque filiam suam in mātirimōnium dat. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat cōnāta perficere, proptereā quod ipse suae cīvitatīs imperium obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium quīn tōtīus Galliae plūrimum Helvētiī possent; sē suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū illīs rēgna conciliātūrum cōnfīrmat. Hāc ōrātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūsiūrandum dant et rēgnō occupātō per trēs potentissimōs ac firmissimōs populōs tōtīus Galliae sēsē potiri posse spērant.

4. Ea rēs est Helvētiīs per indicium ēnūntiāta. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgē ex vinculis causam dīcere coēgērunt; damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat ut ignī cremārētur. Diē cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum mīlia decem, undique coēgit et omnēs

clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnūm numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit: per eōs, nē causam dīceret, sē ēripuit. Cum cīvitas ob eam rem incitāta armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur multitudinemque hominum ex agrīs magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorix mortuus est; neque abest suspīciō, ut Helvētiī arbitrantur, quīn ipse sibi mortem cōnsciverit.

5. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī id quod cōstituerant facere cōnantur, ut ē finibus suīs exeant. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, vicōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt, frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut domum reditiōnis spē sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent, trium mēnsūm molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent. Persuādent Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs finitimīs utī eōdem ūsī cōnsiliō oppidīs suīs vicisque exūstīs ūnā cum iīs proficiantur, Boiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppugnārant, receptōs ad sē sociōs sibi asciscunt.

6. Erant omnīnō itinera duo, quibus itineribus domō exīre possent: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile perpaucī prohibēre possent: alterum per prōvinciam nostram, multō facilius atque expeditius, proptereā quod inter finēs Helvē-

tiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit isque nōnnūllīs locīs vadō trānsitur. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum finibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur, exīstimābant, vel vī coāctūrōs ut per suōs fīnēs eōs ire paterentur. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātis diem dīcunt, quā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs conveniant. Is diēs erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisōne, A. Gabiniō cōsulibus.

7. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et quam māximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna) pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē ēius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvītātis, cūius lēgātiōnis Nammēius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogāre ut ēius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōsulem occīsum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimicō animō datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris

faciundī temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstīmābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset, dum milītēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēlībērandum sūmptūrū: sī quid vellent, ad Īdūs Apr. reverterentur.

8. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat milītibūque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Iūram, quī finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum decem novem mūrū in altitūdinem pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella commūnit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō trānsīre cōnārentur, prohibēre possit. Ubi ea diēs quam cōstituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit, et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē mōre et exemplō populī Rōmānī posse iter ūllī per prōvinciam dare et, sī vim facere cōnentur, prohibētūrū ostendit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus iūctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs, aliī vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōnumquam interdiū, saepius noctū, si perrumpere possent cōnātī, operis mūnitiōne et milītum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustias īre nōn poterant. His cum suā sponte persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorīx grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimū poterat et Helvētiīs

erat amīcus, quod ex eā cīvitatē Orgetorīgis filiam in mātīmōnium dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitatēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs impetrat ut per finēs suōs Helvētiōs ire patiantur, obsidēsque utī inter sēsē dent perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant, Helvētiī, ut sine maleficiō et iniuriā trāseant.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quae cīvitas est in prōvinciā. Id sī fieret, intellegēbat māgnō cum periculō prōvinciae futūrum ut hominēs bellicōsōs, populī Rōmānī inimicōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentāriīs finitimōs habēret. Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, ipse in Italiam māgnīs itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscribit et trēs, quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant, ex hibernīs ēdūcit et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs erat, cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutrōnēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs locīs superiōribus occupātīs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Complūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs ab Ōcelō, quod est citeriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in finēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum finēs, ab Allobrogibus in Segūsiāvōs exercitum dūcit. Hī sunt extrā provinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī.

11. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium : ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō meritōs esse, ut paene in cōspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī vāstārī, liberī eōrum in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expūgnārī nōn dēbuerint. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarri, necessariī et cōnsanguineī Haeduōrum, Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē dēpopulātis agrīs nōn facile ab oppidīs vim hostium prohibēre. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn exspectandum sibi statuit, dum omnibus fortūnis sociōrum cōsumptis in Santonēs Helvētiī pervenīrent.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit incrēdibilī lēnitātē, ita ut oculīs in utram partem fluat iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus iūctīs trānsībant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam cōpiārum partēs Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs impedītōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam eōrum partem

concīdit: reliquī fugae sēsē mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Is pāgus appellābātur Tigurīnus; nam omnis cīvītās Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs dīvīsa est. Hīc pāgus ūnus, cum domō exisset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōnsulem interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum, quae pars cīvītātis Helvētiae īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poēnas persolvit. Quā in rē Caesar nōn solum publicās, sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ultus est, quod ēius socerī L. Pisōnis avum, L. Pisōnem lēgātum, Tigurīnī eōdem proeliō quō Cassium interfēcerant.

13. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, pontem in Arare faciundum cūrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētiī repentinō ēius adventū commōtī cum id, quod ipsī diēbus vīgintī aegerrimē cōnfēcerant, ut flūmen trānsīrent, ūnō illum diē fēcisse intellexerent, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; cūius lēgatiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesar ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futurōs Helvētiōs ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō persequī perseverāret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod improvīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum īi quī flūmen trānsissent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam

rem aut suae māgnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. Sē ita ā patribus māiōrībusque suīs didicisse, ut magis virtūte quam dolō contenderent aut īnsidiīs nīterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōstitissent ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

14. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis dari, quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētiī commemorāssent memoriā tenēret, atque eō gravius ferre, quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent: quī sī alicūius iniūriae sibi cōnscius fuisset, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod neque commissum ā sē intellexeret quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium iniūriarum, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogās vexāssent, memoriam dēpōnere posse? Quod suā victōriā tam īsolenter glōriārentur quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās tulisse admīrārentur, eōdem pertinēre. Cōnsuēsse enim deōs immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcīscī velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen, sī obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intellegat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs quās ipsīs sociīsque eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant,

sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrum. Dīvicō respondit: ita Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtōs esse, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōnsuērīnt: ēius rei populum Rōmānum esse testem. Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor mīlium, quem ex omnī prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit, quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnumquam et novissimō āgmine proeliō nostros lacescere coepērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habēbat in praesentiā hostem rapīnīs, pābulātiōnibus populātiōnibusque prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt, utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum primum nōn amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

16. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum, quod essent pūblicē pollicitī, flāgitāre. Nam propter frīgora, quod Gallia sub septentriōnibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābulī quidem satis māgna cōpia suppetēbat: eō autem frūmentō quod flūmine Arare nāvibus subvexerat proptereā utī minus

poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcere Haeduī: cōferri, comportārī, adesse dīcere. Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit et diem īnstāre quō diē frūmentum mīlitibus mētīrī oportēret, convocātis eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat, quem vergobretum appellant Haeduī, quī creātur annuus et vītae necisque in suōs habet potestātem, graviter eōs accūsāt, quod, cum neque emī neque ex agrīs sūmī posset, tam necessariō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

17. Tum dēmum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus quod antea tacuerat prōpōnit: esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum valeat, quī prīvātīm plūs possint quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hōs sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne multitudinem dēterrēre nē frūmentum cōferant, quod praestāre dēbeant: sī iam prīncipātum Galliae obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia praeferre, neque dubitāre [dēbeant] quīn, sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs libertātem sint ēreptūrī. Ab eīdem nostra cōnsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūntiārī: hōs ā sē coērcērī nōn posse: quīn etiam, quod necessariam rem coāctus Caesari ēnūntiārīt, intelle-

gere sēsē quantō id cum periculō fēcerit, et ob eam causam, quam diū potuerit, tacuisse.

18. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciāci frātre, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat, sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat. Dīcit liberius atque audācius. Eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse vēra: ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālītatem grātiā, cupidum rērum novārum. Complūrēs annōs portōria reliquaue omnia Haeduōrum vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēpta habēre, proptereā quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. Hīs rēbus et suam rem familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum māgnās comparāsse; māgnū numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre, neque solum domī, sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvitatēs largiter posse, atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō ac potentissimō conlocāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās nūptum in aliās cīvitatēs conlocāsse. Favēre et cupere Helvētiīs propter eam adfīnitātem, ōdisse etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum grātiaē atque honōris sit restitūtus. sī quid accidat Rōmānis, summam in spem per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venīre; imperiō populī Rō-

mānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā quam habeat grātiā dēspērāre. Reperiēbat etiam in quarendō Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucīs ante diēbus esset factum, initium ēius fugae factum ā Dumnorīge atque ēius equitibus (nam equitātuī quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx praeerat): eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum perterritum.

19. Quibus rēbus cōgnītīs, cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs trādūxisset, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāset, quod ea omnia nōn modo iniussū suō et cīvītātis, sed etiam īnscientibus ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvītātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūstītiā, temperantiā cōgnōverat: nam nē ēius suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque prius quam quicquam cōnārētur Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per C. Valerium Procillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cū summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur: simul commonefacit quae ipsō praesente in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātīm quisque dē eō apud sē dīxerit. Petit atque

hortātur ut sine ēius offēsiōne animī vel ipse dē eō causā cōgnitā statuāt, vel cīvitatē statuere iubeat.

20. Diviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, proptereā quod, cum ipse grātiā plūrimū domī atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter adulēscētiā posset, per sē crēvisset; quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn solum ad minuendam grātiā, sed paene ad perniciem suā ūterētur. Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Quod sī quid eī ā Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amīcitiae apud eum tenēret, nēminem exīstimātūrum nōn suā voluntāte factum; quā ex rē futurum utī tōtius Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs flēns ā Caesare peteret, Caesar ēius dextram prendit; cōsōlātus rogat finem ōrandī faciat; tantī ēius apud sē grātiā esse ostendit, utī et reī pūblicae iniūriam et suū dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorīgē ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvitas querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquū tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītet; praeterita sē Diviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

21. Eōdem diē ab explorātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsiūs castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in

circuitū ascēsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt. Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliū sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. P. Cōnsidius, quī rei militāris perītissimus habēbātur et in exercitū L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

22. Primā lūce, cum summus mōns ā T. Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castrīs nōn lōngius mīlle et quīngentīs passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captīvīs comperit, aut ipsīus adventus aut Labiēnī cōgnītus esset, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit, dīcit montem, quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit, ab hostibus tenērī: id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īnsīgnibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus, ut erat eī praeceptum ā Caesare nē proelium committeret, nisi ipsīus cōpiae prope hostium castra vīsae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs impetus fieret, monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō denique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē quō cōnsuērat intervāllō hostēs sequitur et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

23. Postrīdiē ēius diēi, quod omnīnō biduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longe māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum XVIII aberat, rēi frūmentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit: iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs L. Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō magis, quod prīdiē superiōribus locīs occupātis proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īnsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

24. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit equitātumque, quī sustinēret hostium impetum, mīsīt. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum [ita utī suprā]; sed in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāvit ac tōtum montem hominibus complēvit; intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōferri et eum ab hīs quī in superiōre aciē cōstitērant mūnīrī iussit. Helvētiī cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā aciē rēiectō nostrō equitātū phalange factā sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

25. Caesar prīmum suō, deinde omnium ex cōn-

spectū remōtīs equīs, ut aequātō omnium periculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suōs proelium commisit. Mīlitēs ē locō superiōre pīlīs missīs facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā gladiīs dēstrictīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedīmento quod plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfixīs et conligātīs, cum ferrum sē inflexisset, neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impedītā satis commodē pūgnāre poterant, multī ut diū iactātō bracchiō praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs Boiī et Tulingī, quī hominum mīlibus circiter XV āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre, et id cōspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt: prīma ac secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtīs resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācritēr pūgnātum est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pūgnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad

impedimenta pūgnātum est, proptereā quod prō vāllō carrōs obiēcerant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant et nōnnūllī inter carrōs rotāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pūgnātum, impedimentis castrisque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filia atque ūnus ē filiis captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia hominum CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt: nūllam partem noctis itinere intermissō in finēs Lingonum [diē quārtō] pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī [trīduum morātī] eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas litterās nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent: quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus copiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētiī omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs, quī ad eōs perfūgissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōferuntur, nocte intermissā circiter hominum mīlia VI ēius pāgī, quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs, suppliciō adficerentur, sīve spē salutis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum

suam fugam aut occultārī, aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse existimārent, primā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum finēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar rescīit, quōrum per finēs ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et redūcerent, sī sibi purgātī esse vellent, imperāvit: reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs obsidibus, armīs, perfugīs tradītis in dēditionem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latobrigōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod omnibus fructibus āmissīs domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent: ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id ea māximē ratiōne fēcīt, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ē suīs finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsīrent et fīnitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boiōs, petentibus Haeduīs, quod ēgregiā virtūte erant cōgnitī, ut in finibus suīs conlocārent concessit; quibus illī agrōs dedērunt, quōsque postea in parem iūris libertātisque condiciōnem atque ipsī erant recēpērunt.

29. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōnfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōmīnātīm ratiō cōnfecta erat, quī numerus domō exīssēt eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et itēm sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsque.

Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlia XXXVI, Latobrigōrum XIII, Rauricōrum XXIII, Boiōrum XXXII; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent ad mīlia XCII. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō tōtius ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs civitātum, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnerunt: intellegere sēsē, tametsi prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriis populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, propterea quod eō conciliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī reliquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum inferrent imperiōque potirentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque civitātēs stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt utī sibi concilium tōtius Galliae in diem certam indicere idque Caesaris voluntāte facere liceret: sēsē habēre quāsdam rēs, quās ex commūnī cōnsensū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōstituērunt et iūreiūrando nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt.



## VOCABULARY

The gender of nouns is indicated where there are exceptions to the rules of Lesson I.

The perfect passive participle of the verb is given because many Latin verbs lack the supine, and also because the participial form is more frequently used. The supine is readily formed by changing the last letter, *s*, to *m*.

### A

- A.**, abbreviation for **Aulus**.  
**ā**, **ab**, prep. with abl., *from, by, in the neighborhood of*.  
**abditus**, part., *from abdō*.  
**ab-dō**, ere, didī, ditus, *hide*.  
**ab-dūcō**, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead away*.  
**abs-tineō**, ēre, tīnuī, tentus, *keep from*.  
**ab-sum**, esse, āfuī, *be away or distant*.  
**ac**, *and, and also*.  
**ac-cēdō**, ere, cessī, *approach, be added*.  
**ac-cidō**, ere, cidi, *be fall, happen*.  
**ac-cipiō**, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *receive, accept*.  
**ac-currō**, ere, curri or cucurri, cursus, *run to*.  
**ac-cūsō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *reprimand, accuse*.  
**aciēs**, ei, *a sharp edge, line of battle*.  
**ācritēr**, *sharply*.  
**ad**, prep. with acc., *to, near, toward, for*.  
**ad-dūcō**, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead to, induce*.  
**ad-ficiō**, ere, fēcī, fectus, *treat, affect*.  
**ad-finitās**, ātis, *affinity, relationship*.  
**ad-hibeō**, ēre, uī, itus, *summon*.  
**ad-mīror**, āri, ātus sum, *wonder<sup>d</sup> at, admire*.  
**ad-mittō**, ere, misi, missus, *send to, let go*; **equō admissō**, *at full speed*.  
**ad-orior**, oriri, ortus, *attack*.  
**ad-sum**, esse, fui, *be present*.  
**ad-ventus**, ūs, *arrival, approach*.  
**ad-versus**, a, um, *opposite*.  
**ad-vertō**, ere, verti, versus, *turn to*.  
**aedificium**, ī, *a building*.  
**aegerrimē**, adv., sup. of **aegrē**, *with the greatest difficulty*.  
**Aemilius**, ī, *a decurion of the Gallic cavalry*.  
**aequō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *make equal*.  
**ager**, agrī, *field, territory*.  
**ag-gredior**, gredi, gressus sum, *approach, attack*.  
**āgmen**, inis, *an army on the march, line of march*; **novissimum**, *rear guard*.  
**agō**, ere, ēgī, āctus, *do, discuss*.  
**aliēnus**, a, um, *another's, foreign, unfavorable*.  
**aliquis**, qua, quod or quid, *some, any*.  
**alius**, a, ud, adj. or pron., *another, other (of any number)*.  
**Allobrogēs**, um, *a powerful tribe near Lake Geneva*.  
**alō**, ere, alui, alitus or altus, *sustain*.  
**Alpēs**, ium (rarely **Alpis**), f., *the Alps*.

**alter, era, erum, one** (of two), *the other*; **alteri . . . alteri, some . . . others.**

**altitūdō, inis, height, depth.**

**altus, a, um, high, deep.**

**Ambarri, ōrum, a tribe near the river Arar.**

**amicitia, ae, friendship.**

**amicus, i, friend.**

**ā-mittō, ere, misi, missus, send away.**

**amor, ōris, love, desire.**

**amplius, adv., more.**

**amplus, a, um, large, ample.**

**anceps, cipitis, two-headed, doubtful.**

**angustiae, ārum, a narrow pass or defile.**

**angustus, a, um, narrow.**

**animadvertō, ere, verti, versus, turn the mind to, punish.**

**animus, i, soul, mind, spirit, feelings; in animō esse, with dat., propose, intend; animum advertere, notice.**

**annus, i, a year.**

**annuus, a, um, annual.**

**ante, adv. or prep. with acc., before.**

**anteā, adv., formerly.**

**antiquus, a, um, ancient, former.**

**aperiō, ire, ui, tus, open, disclose.**

**appellō, āre, āvi, ātus, call.**

**Aprilis, is, n., Aprilis, e, April.**

**apud, prep. with acc., among, near.**

**Aquilēia, ae, a town in Gaul.**

**Aquitāni, ōrum, the Aquitani, Aquitanians.**

**Aquitānia, ae, Aquitania.**

**Arar, Araris, the Saone** (a Gallic river).

**arbitror, āri, ātus sum, decide, think.**

**arma, ōrum, armor, arms.**

**ascendō, ere, scendi, scēnsus, ascend.**

**ascēnsus, ūs, ascent.**

**asciscō, ere, scivi, scītus, take to, receive, adopt.**

**atque, and also, and.**

**attingō, ere, tigi, tāctus, touch or border, border upon.**

**auctōritās, ātis, influence, authority.**

**audācia, ae, boldness.**

**audācter, boldly.**

**audeō, ēre, ausus sum, dare.**

**augeō, ēre, auxi, auctus, increase.**

**aut, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.**

**autem, conj., but, moreover.**

**auxilium, i, aid; in pl., auxiliaries.**

**ā-vertō, ere, verti, versus, turn aside.**

**avus, i, grandfather.**

## B

**Belgae, ārum, the inhabitants of northern Gaul.**

**bellō, āre, āvi, ātus, make or wage war.**

**bellicōsus, a, um, warlike.**

**bellum, i, war.**

**beneficium, i, kindness, benefit.**

**Bibracte, is, n., chief town of the Haedui.**

**biduum, i, two days.**

**bi-ennium, i, two years.**

**bi-partitō, adv., in two parts.**

**Biturigēs, um, a Gallic tribe near the Garumna river.**

**Bōii, ōrum, a Gallic tribe noted for valor.**

**bonitās, ātis, goodness.**

**bonus, a, um, good.**

**bracchium, i, the arm.**

## C

**cadō, ere, cecidi, cāsus, fall.**

**Caesar, Caesaris, Caius Julius Caesar.**  
author of the Commentaries.

**calamitās, ātis, misfortune.**

**capio, ere, cepi, captus, take.**

**caput, capitis, n., head.**

**carrus, i, cart.**

**Cassiānus, a, um, Cassian.**

**Cassius, i, a Roman name.**

castellum, ī, *fortress, redoubt.*

Casticus, ī, *a leading man among the Sequani.*

castra, ōrum, *camp.*

cāsus, ūs, *calamity, chance.*

Catamantaloedēs, is, *the name of a Sequanian chieftain.*

Caturigēs, um, *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

causa, ae, *cause, reason; with gen., for the sake of.*

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, *take care, beware.*

celeriter (celerius, celerrimē), *quickly.*

Celtae, ārum, *the Celts.*

cēnsus, ūs, *census.*

centum, *one hundred.*

certus, a, um, *certain, sure, definite; certiorē facere, to inform.*

Ceutronēs, um, m., *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

cibāria, ōrum, *provisions.*

circiter, adv., *about.*

circuitus, ūs, *going around, circuit.*

circum, prep. with acc., *around.*

circum-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *surround, circumvent.*

citerior, ōris, adj. (no positive), *nearer, hither.*

citrā, prep. with acc., *on this side of.*

cīvitās, ātis, *citizenship, state.*

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, *shut, close.*

cliēns, entis, *retainer, dependant.*

coēmō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *purchase.*

coepī, coepisse, *defect. verb, began.*

coerceō, ēre, ui, itus, *coerce.*

cōgō, ere, cōgēī, cōactus, *compel, collect, assemble.*

cōgnōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnitus, *learn.*

cohortor, āri, ātus sum, *exhort, encourage.*

collis, is, m., *hill.*

com-būrō, ere, bussī, būstus, *burn, consume.*

com-memorō, āre, āvī, ātus, *mention.*

commeō, āre, āvī, ātus, *visit.*

com-mittō, ere, misi, missus, *commit, join (battle).*

commodē, adv., *conveniently.*

commonefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *admonish.*

com-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *disturb, excite.*

com-mūniō, īre, ivī, itus, *intrench, fortify.*

commūnis, e, *common.*

com-mūtātiō, ōnis, *change.*

com-mutō, āre, āvī, ātus, *reverse.*

com-parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *make ready, prepare.*

com-periō, īre, perī, pertus, *find out.*

com-plector, ī, plexus sum, *embrace.*

com-pleō, ēre, ēvī, plētus, *to fill.*

complūrēs, a or ia, *very many.*

com-portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring together.*

cōnātus, ūs, *an attempt.*

concedō, ere, cessī, cessus, *give away, yield, grant.*

concido, ere, cidī, cīsus, *to cut to pieces.*

conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus, *conciliate.*

concilium, ī, *assembly, council.*

con-cursus, ūs, *concourse, running to and fro.*

con-diciō, ōnis, *agreement.*

con-donō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pardon.*

con-ducō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead together, hire.*

cōn-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *collect; sē*

*cōnferre, betake one's self, retreat.*

cōnferthus, a, um, *crowded.*

cōn-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *complete, accomplish.*

cōn-fidō, ere, fisus sum, *semi-deponent, trust, confide in.*

cōn-firmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *establish, promise.*

con-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *hurl with force.*

con-iūrātiō, ōnis, *conspiracy.*

con-ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bind together.*

con-locō, āre, āvī, ātus, *place together, station, give in marriage.*

conloquium, ī, *conference.*

con-loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *speak together.*

cōnor, āri, ātus sum, *try, attempt.*

con-quirō, ere, quisivī, quisitus, *search out, hunt up.*

cōn-sanguineus, a, um, *related by blood, kinsman.*

con-sciscō, ere, scivī, scītus, *recognize.*

cōn-scius, a, um, *conscious.*

cōn-scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *enroll, levy.*

cōnsēsus, ūs, *consent.*

cōn-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow up, obtain.*

Cōnsidius, ī, *a Roman soldier.*

cōnsidō, ere, sēdī, sessus, *encamp.*

cōnsilium, ī, *counsel, plan.*

cōnsistō, ere, stiti, stitus, *take a stand.*

cōn-solor, āri, ātus, *console.*

cōn-spectus, ūs, *sight.*

cōnspicor, āri, ātus sum, *catch sight of.*

cōn-stituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *determine, appoint.*

cōn-suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, *accustom.*

cōnsul, ulis, *consul.*

cōn-sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *destroy, consume.*

con-tendō, ere, tendī, tentus, *strive, hasten.*

continenter, *continuously.*

con-tineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold together, bound, restrain, hem in.*

contrā, prep. with acc., *against.*

contumēlia, ae, *insult.*

con-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *come together, meet; convenit (impers.), it is fitting.*

conventus, ūs, *assembly.*

con-vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *turn, change.*

con-vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *summon.*

cōpia, ae, *abundance; in pl., forces.*

cōpiōsus, a, um, *abounding.*

corpus, oris, *body.*

cotidiānus, a, um, *daily.*

cotidiē, *daily.*

Crassus, ī, *a Roman general.*

cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, *consume, burn.*

creō, āre, āvī, ātus, *create, appoint.*

crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *increase.*

crimen, inis, *crime, charge.*

cultus, ūs, *style of living.*

cum, prep. with abl., *with.*

cum, conj., *when, since, although.*

cupidē, *eagerly.*

cupiditās, ātis, *desire, cupidity.*

cupidus, a, um, *desirous, fond.*

cupiō, ere, ivī (īi), itus, *desire, favor.*

cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *take care.*

cursus, ūs, *course.*

custōs, ōdis, m. or f., *guard, sentinel.*

## D

damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *condemn.*

dē, prep. with abl., *from, concerning, of, about.*

dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, *owe.*

decem, *ten.*

dē-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *deceive.*

dēcuriō, ōnis, *the leader of ten horsemen, a decurion.*

dēditicius, ī, *surrendered, a prisoner of war.*

dēditīō, ōnis, *surrender.*

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus, *defend.*

dēfessus, a, um, *wearied.*

dē-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw down.*

de-inde, *then*.

dē-liberō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deliberate*.

dē-ligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *select*.

dē-minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *diminish*.

dē-mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *show*.

dēmum, adv., *at length*.

dēnique, adv., *at last, finally*.

dē-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *place aside*.

dē-populor, āri, ātus sum, *lay waste*.

dē-precātor, ōris, *intercessor*.

dē-signō, āre, āvī, ātus, *designate*.

dē-sistō, ere, stiti, stitus, *desist*.

dē-spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *despair*.

dē-spiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *look down on, despise*.

dē-stituō, ere, stituī, stitutus, *for-sake, abandon*.

dē-stringō, ere, strīnxī, strīctus, *draw off, draw*.

dē-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten off, terrify*.

deus, ī, *a god*.

dexter, tra, trum, *right*; dextra, the *right hand*.

dicō, ere, dixī, dictus, *say, tell, speak, plead*.

dictiō, ōnis, *a speaking, delivery*.

diēs, ēī, m. and f., *day*.

differō, ferre, distulī, dilātus, *differ, defer*.

difficilis, e, *difficult*.

dī-mittō, ēre, misi, missus, *dismiss*.

dis-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *separate, depart*.

discō, ere, didicī, *learn*.

dis-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw apart, scatter*.

dis-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *arrange, dispose*.

dītissimus, a, um (sup. of dīs, *rich*), *richest*.

diū, adv., *for a long time*.

diuturnus, a, um, *long*.

Dīviciācus, ī, *a chieftain of the Haedui*.

Dīvicō, ōnis, *a leading Helvetian*.

dī-vidō, ere, visi, visus, *divide*.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give*.

doleō, ēre, uī, *grieve*.

dolor, ōris, *grief*; dolōre adficere, *trouble*.

dolus, ī, *treachery, deceit*.

domicilium, ī, *home*.

domus, ūs, *house, home*; domī, *at home*.

dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *doubt*.

dubitātiō, ōnis, *doubt*.

dubius, a, um, *doubtful*.

ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred*.

ducō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead, consider, put off, postpone*.

dum, conj., *while, until*.

Dumnorix, īgis, *a Haeduan chieftain*.

duo, duae, duo, *two*.

duo-decim, *twelve*.

dux, ducis, *leader, guide*.

## E

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *from, out of*.

ē-dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead forth, draw out*.

ēfēminō, āre, āvī, ātus, *weaken*.

efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, *lift up, elate*.

ego, I.

ē-gredior, ī, gressus sum, *go, march forth*.

ēgregius, a, um, *preëminent, distinguished*.

emō, ere, ēmi, emptus, *buy*.

ē-mittō, ere, misi, missus, *send forth, let go*.

enim, conj., *for*.

ē-nūtiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *report*.

eō, īre, īvī or īi, itūrus, *go*.

eō, adv., *to that place, hither*.

eōdem, adv., *to the same place*.

**eques, equitis, horsemen**; in pl., *cavalry*.  
**equester, tris, tre, adj., cavalry, equestrian**.  
**equitatus, ūs, cavalry**.  
**equus, i, horse**; **equō admissō, at full speed**.  
**ē-ripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus, snatch away, deprive, rescue, take**; **sē ēripere, escape**.  
**et, and**.  
**etiam, conj., also, moreover**.  
**ē-vellō, ere, velli, vulsus, pull out**.  
**ex, from**; **ūnā — parte, on one side**.  
**excipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to receive, intercept**.  
**exemplum, i, example**.  
**ex-eō, ire, ivī (ii), itus, go out**.  
**exercitus, ūs, an army**.  
**ex-istimō, āre, āvī, ātus, think**.  
**ex-istimātiō, ōnis, opinion**.  
**ex-pediō, ire, ivī, itus, extricate**; **ex-peditus, lightarmed**.  
**explōrātor, ōris, scout, spy**.  
**ex-pugnō, āre, āvī, ātus, storm**.  
**exsequor, i, secutus sum, to follow, enforce**.  
**ex-spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, await, expect**.  
**extrā, beyond**.  
**extrēmus, a, um, farthest, extreme**.  
**exūrō, urere, ussī, ūstus, to burn**.

## F

**facile, adv., easily**.  
**facilis, e, adj., easy**.  
**faciō, ere, fecī, factus, make, do**.  
**facultās, ātis, means, opportunity**.  
**famēs, is, hunger**.  
**familia, ae, household**.  
**familiāris, e, belonging to the household, friend**; **rēs familiāris, private property**.

**faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautus, favor**.  
**ferē, adv., almost**.  
**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, bear, carry, bring**.  
**ferrum, i, iron**.  
**fidēs, ei, confidence, faith, trust**.  
**filia, ae, daughter**.  
**filius, i, son**.  
**finis, is, m., end, boundary**; in pl., *territory*.  
**finitimus, a, um, neighboring**; as subst., *neighbor*.  
**fiō, fierī, factus sum, be made or done**; used as pass. of **faciō**.  
**firmus, a, um, strong, firm**.  
**flagitō, āre, āvī, ātus, demand**.  
**fleō, flēre, flēvī, fletus, weep**.  
**flōrentissimus, most flourishing**.  
**flūmen, inis, river**.  
**fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, flow**.  
**fortis, e, brave**.  
**fortitūdō, bravery**.  
**fortūna, ae, fortune**.  
**fossa, ae, ditch**.  
**frāter, frātris, brother**.  
**frāternus, a, um, brotherly, fraternal**.  
**frīgus, oris, cold**.  
**frūctuōsus, a, um, fruitful**.  
**fructus, ūs, fruit**.  
**frūmentārius, a, um, of grain**; **rēs frūmentāria, provisions**.  
**frūmentum, i, grain**.  
**fuga, ae, flight**.  
**fugitivus, i, a deserter, fugitive**.

## G

**Gabīnius, i, a Roman consul**.  
**Gāius, i, m., Caius, a Roman first name**.  
**Gallia, ae, Gaul**.  
**Gallicus, a, um, Gallic**.  
**Gallus, i, m., Gaul**.  
**Garumna, ae, the Garonne, a river of Gaul**.

Genava, ae, *Geneva*.  
 Germānī, ōrum, *the Germans*.  
 gerō, ere, gessi, gestus, *carry on, wage*.  
 gladius, ī, *sword*.  
 glōria, ae, *glory*.  
 glōrior, āri, ātus sum, *glory, boast*.  
 Graecus, a, um, *Greek*.  
 Grāioceli, ōrum, *a Gallic tribe*.  
 grātia, ae, *favor, popularity*.  
 grātulor, āri, ātus sum, *congratulate*.  
 graviter, *heavily, severely*; graviter  
 ferre, *be annoyed or vexed*.

## H

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, *have, hold*; pass.,  
*be considered*.  
 Haedui, ōrum, *the Haedui*.  
 Haedus, ī, *a Haeduan*.  
 Helvētīi, ōrum, *the Helvetii*.  
 Helvētius, a, um, *Helvetian*.  
 hibernus, a, um, *of winter*; hiberna,  
 ōrum, *winter quarters*.  
 hīc, haec, hōc, *this*.  
 hiemō, āre, āvi, ātus, *pass the winter*.  
 Hispānia, ae, *Spain*.  
 homō, inis, *man*.  
 honor, ōris, *honor, distinction*.  
 hōra, ae, *hour*.  
 hortor, āri, ātus sum, *urge, exhort*.  
 hostis, īs, *enemy*.  
 hūmānitās, ātis, *refinement, humanity*.

## I

iactō, āre, āvi, ātus, *toss, discuss*.  
 iam, *now*.  
 ibi, *in that place, there*.  
 ictus, ūs, m., *stroke, blow*.  
 idem, eadem, idem, *the same*.  
 idōneus, a, um, *fit, suitable*.  
 Idūs, uum, f. pl., *the Ides*; 15th of  
 March, May, July, and October;  
 13th of the remaining months.

ignis, is, *fire*.  
 ignorō, āre, āvi, ātus, *not know, be ignorant*.  
 ille, illa, illud, *that*.  
 illic, adv., *in that place, there*.  
 immortalis, e, *immortal*.  
 impedimentum, ī, *impediment*; in pl.,  
*heavy baggage*.  
 impediō, īre, ivi, itus, *impede*.  
 impendeō, ēre, *overhang, impend*.  
 imperium, ī, *a command, supreme power*.  
 imperō, āre, āvi, ātus, *command, levy*.  
 impetrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *accomplish, obtain*.  
 impetus, ūs, *attack*.  
 importō, āre, āvi, ātus, *bring in, import*.  
 improbus, a, um, *base, wicked*.  
 imprōvisō, adv., *unexpectedly*.  
 impūne, adv., *with impunity*.  
 impūnitās, ātis, *impunity*.  
 in, prep. with acc., *into, to, against*;  
 with abl. *in, on, among*.  
 in-cendo, ere, cendi, cēsus, *set fire to*.  
 in-citō, āre, āvi, ātus, *urge on, incite, arouse*.  
 in-colō, ere, uī, *inhabit*.  
 in-commodum, ī, *an inconvenience, disaster*.  
 in-crēdibilis, e, *incredible*.  
 inde, adv., *from that place, thence*.  
 indicium, ī, *information, evidence*;  
*per —, through informers*.  
 indicō, ere, dixi, dictus, *declare*.  
 in-dūco, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead in or into, induce*.  
 inferior, ius, *lower (in place); later (in time)*.  
 in-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bring upon, inflict, attack*; bellum —, *make war*; signa —, *charge, attack*.  
 in-flectō, ere, flexi, flexus, *bend*.  
 in-fluō, ere, fluxi, fluxus, *flow into, flow*.

inimicus, a, um, *unfriendly*.  
 initium, ī, *beginning*.  
 iniūria, ae, *wrong, injustice*.  
 iniussū, *without orders*.  
 inopia, ae, *lack, scarcity*. [*prised*.]  
 inopināns, antis, *not expecting, sur-*  
*inquiet, they say, def. from inquam.*  
 insciēns, entis, *not knowing*.  
 in-sequor, sequi, secutus sum, *follow*  
*up, pursue*.  
 insidiae, arum, *ambuscade, treachery*.  
 insigne, is, *mark, sign*.  
 insignis, e, *distinguished, remarkable*.  
 insolenter, *insolently*.  
 in-stituō, ere, uī, stitutus, *set up, de-*  
*termine, instruct*.  
 institutum, ī, *custom, institution*.  
 in-stō, stāre, stitī, statūrus, *stand*  
*near, approach, attack*.  
 instruō, ere, struxī, strūctus, *ar-*  
*range, draw up*.  
 intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *understand,*  
*know*.  
 inter, prep. with acc., *between, among*.  
 inter-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *intercede*.  
 inter-clūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, *cut off,*  
*prevent*.  
 inter-diū, adv., *by day*.  
 inter-dum, adv., *sometimes*.  
 intereā, adv., *meanwhile*.  
 interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *kill*.  
 interim, *meanwhile*.  
 interior, us, inner, *interior*.  
 inter-mittō, ere, misi, missus, *break*  
*off, interrupt*.  
 interneciō, ōnis, *slaughter*.  
 interpres, etis, *interpreter*.  
 inter-sum, esse, fui, *intervene*.  
 inter-vāllum, ī, *interval*.  
 invitus, a, um, *unwilling*.  
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self, himself, herself;*  
*ipsorum, their own*.  
 is, ea, id, *this, that, he, she, it*.  
 ita, adv., *so, thus*.

Italia, ae, *Italy*.  
 itaque, conj., *and so*.  
 item, adv., *likewise*.  
 iter, itineris, n., *journey, march,*  
*route*.  
 iubeō, ēre, iussī, iussus, *order*.  
 iudicium, ī, *judgment*.  
 iudicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *judge*.  
 iugum, ī, *yoke; ridge of a hill*.  
 iumentum, ī, *beast of burden*.  
 iungo, ere, iūnxī, iūctus, *join*.  
 Iūra, ae, *the mountains extending from*  
*the Rhine to the Rhone*.  
 iūs, iūris, *law*.  
 iūsiurandum, iūrisiurandi, *oath*.  
 iūstitia, ae, *justice*.  
 iuvō, āre, iūvī, iūtus, *help, aid*.

## K

Kalendae, arum, *the Kalends, the first*  
*day of the month*.

## L

L., *abbreviation for Lūcius*.  
 Labiēnus, ī, *a Roman officer*.  
 laccessō, ere, ivī, itus, *provoke, assault*.  
 lacrima, ae, *tear*.  
 lacus, ūs, m., *lake*.  
 largior, iri, itus, *bestow, bribe*.  
 largiter, *largely, freely*.  
 largitiō, ōnis, *bribery*.  
 lātē, *widely*.  
 lātitūdō, inis, *width*.  
 Latobrigi, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe*.  
 lātus, a, um, *broad, wide*.  
 latus, eris, n., *side, flank*.  
 lēgatiō, ōnis, *embassy*.  
 lēgātus, ī, *ambassador, lieutenant*.  
 legiō, ōnis, *legion*.  
 Lemannus, ī, *Lake Geneva*.  
 lēnitās, ātis, *smoothness, gentleness*.  
 lēx, lēgis, *law*.

liberālītās, ātis, *liberality*.  
 liberē, *freely*.  
 liberī, ōrum, *children*.  
 libertās, ātis, *liberty*.  
 liceor, ēri, licitus, *bid*.  
 licet, impers., *it is permitted*.  
 Lingonēs, um, *the Lingones*.  
 lingua, ae, *tongue, language*.  
 linter, lintris, f., *canoe*.  
 Liscus, i, *a leading Aeduan*.  
 littera, ae, *a letter*.  
 locus, i, *place*.  
 longē, adv., *by far, far*.  
 longitūdō, inis, *length*.  
 loquor, i, locūtus, sum, *speak*.  
 Lūcius, i, *a Roman name*.  
 lūx, lūcis, *light*; **prima** —, *day-break*.

## M

**M.** = **Mārcus**.  
 magis, comp. adv., *more*; sup.,  
 mājimē.  
 magistrātus, ūs, *magistracy, magis-  
 trate*.  
 māgnopere, *with great labor, greatly*.  
 māgnus, a, um, *great, large*.  
 māiōrēs, um, *ancestors*.  
 malefīcium, i, *mischievousness, malice*.  
 mandō, āre, āvi, ātus, *intrust*; sē  
 fugae mandāre, *to take flight*.  
 manus, ūs, f., *hand, armed force*.  
 Mārcus, i, *a Roman name*.  
 mare, is, *sea*.  
 matara, ae, *a javelin*.  
 māter, matris, *mother*.  
 mātīmōnium, i, *marriage*; in —  
 dūcere, *marry*.  
 Mātrona, ae, *the Marne*.  
 mātūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *hasten*.  
 mātūrus, a, um, *ripe*.  
 mājimē, sup. adv., *most, especially*.  
 mājimus, a, um, *greatest*.  
 mē (acc. of ego), *me*.

medius, a, um, *in the midst*.  
 memoria, ae, *recollection, memory*.  
 mēnsis, is, m., *month*.  
 mercātor, ōris, *merchant*.  
 mereor, ēri, itus sum, *deserve, merit*.  
 meritum, i, *desert, merit*.  
 Messāla, ae, *a Roman consul*.  
 mētiōr, iri, mēnsus sum, *measure*.  
 miles, itis, *soldier*.  
 militāris, e, *military*.  
 mille, num. adj., *a thousand*; in pl. as  
 subst., milia, ium.  
 minime, adv., *least, by no means*.  
 minimus, a, um (sup. of parvus), *least*.  
 minor (comp. of parvus), *smaller, less*.  
 minuō, ere, ui, ūtus, *lessen*.  
 minus, adv., *less*.  
 mittō, ere, misi, missus, *send, hurl*.  
 modo, adv., *only*.  
 molō, ere, ui, itus, *grind*.  
 moneō, ēre, ui, itus, *admonish*.  
 mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.  
 morior, mori (moriri), mortuus sum,  
 die.  
 moror, āri, ātus sum, *delay*.  
 mors, mortis, *death*.  
 mōs, mōris, *manner, custom*.  
 moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, *move*.  
 mulier, mulieris, *woman*.  
 multitudō, inis, *multitude*.  
 multus, a, um, *much*; ad multam  
 noctem, *late at night*; multō diē,  
 late in the day; pl., many.  
 muniō, ire, iui, itus, *fortify*.  
 mūnitiō, ōnis, *fortification*.  
 mūr, i, *wall*.

## N

nam, conj., *for*.  
 Nammēius, i, *a leading Helvetian*.  
 nātūra, ae, *nature*.  
 nāvis, is, *ship*.  
 nē, conj., *not, that . . . not, lest*; after  
 words of fearing, *that*.

-ne, enclitic, interrogative particle.  
 nec, *nor*.  
 necessariō, adv., *necessarily*.  
 necessarius, a, um, *necessary*; as  
     subst., *kinsman, friend*.  
 negō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deny*.  
 nēmō, inis, *no one*.  
 neque, *nor, neither*.  
 nervus, ī, *sinew*.  
 nēve, adv., *nor*.  
 nex, necis, *slaughter*.  
 nihil, indecl. noun, *nothing*; nihilō  
     minus, *nevertheless*.  
 nisi, *unless*.  
 nītor, ī, nīsus (or nīxus) sum, *strive*.  
 nōbilis, e, *noble*.  
 nōbilitās, ātis, *nobility*.  
 noctū, adv., *by night*.  
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*.  
 nōmen, inis, *name*; suō nōmine, *on*  
     *his own account*.  
 nōminātim, adv., *by name*.  
 nōn, adv., *not*.  
 nōnāgintā, num. adj., *ninety*.  
 nōndum, adv., *not yet*.  
 nōn-nūllus, a, um, *some*.  
 nōn-numquam, *sometimes*.  
 Nōrēia, ae, *a town of the Norici*.  
 Nōricus, a, um, *Norican*.  
 nōs, nom. and acc. pl. from ego, *we, us*.  
 noster, tra, trum, *our, ours*.  
 novem, num. adj., *nine*.  
 novus, a, um, *new*; novae rēs, *new*  
     *things, revolution*.  
 nox, noctis, *night*.  
 nūbō, ere, nūpsi, nūptus, *marry*.  
 nūdus, a, um, *naked, unprotected*.  
 nūllus, a, um (gen. īus, dat. ī), *no, none*.  
 num, interrogative particle implying a  
     negative answer.  
 numerus, ī, *number*.  
 nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *announce*.  
 nūntius, ī, *messenger*.  
 nūper, *recently*.

## O

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of*.  
 ōbaerātus, ī, *debtor, bondsman*.  
 ob-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *expose*.  
 obliviscor, ī, oblitus sum, *forget*.  
 ob-secrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *implore*.  
 obses, idis, *hostage*.  
 ob-stringō, ere, strinxī, strictus, *bind*.  
 ob-tineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold, possess*.  
 occāsus, ūs, *falling, setting*.  
 occidō, ēre, cidi, cisus, *kill*.  
 occultō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hide, conceal*.  
 occupō, āre, āvī, ātus, *occupy*.  
 Oceanus, ī, *ocean*.  
 Ocelum, ī, *a city of Gaul*.  
 octō, num. adj., *eight*.  
 octōdecim, *eighteen*.  
 octōgintā, *eighty*.  
 oculus, ī, *eye*.  
 ōdī, ōdisse, def. verb., *hate*.  
 offendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, *offend*.  
 offēnsiō, ōnis, *a striking against,*  
     *offense*.  
 omninō, adv., *in all, altogether*.  
 omnis, e, *all, every, as a whole*.  
 oportet, ēre, uit, impers. verb, *it is*  
     *necessary, it behooves*.  
 oppidum, ī, *town*.  
 opportūnus, a, um, *opportune*.  
 oppūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight against,*  
     *storm*.  
 (ōps), opis, *power, strength*.  
 opus, eris, *work, fortification*.  
 ōrātiō, ōnis, *speech, words*.  
 Orgetorix, īgis, *a chief of the Helvetii*.  
 orior, irī, ortus sum, *rise, start*.  
 ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *beg*.  
 ostendō, ere, ī, tentus, *exhibit, show*.

## P

pābulātiō, ōnis, *foraging*.  
 pābulum, ī, *food, forage*.

pācō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pacify, subdue*.  
 paene, adv., *almost*.  
 pāgus, ī, *canton, district*.  
 pār, paris, *equal*.  
 parātus, ā, um, *prepared*.  
 pārēō, ēre, uī, *obey*.  
 parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prepare*.  
 pars, partis, *part, share, side, direction*; quā ex parte, *for this reason*;  
 magnā ex parte, *largely, chiefly*.  
 parvus, a, um, *small, little*.  
 passus, ūs, *step, pace*; mille passuum, *a mile*.  
 pateō, ēre, uī, *open, extend*.  
 pater, patris, *father*.  
 patior, ī, passus sum, *permit, allow*.  
 paucī, ae, a, *few, a few*.  
 pāx, pācis, *peace*.  
 pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, *drive, repulse*.  
 per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of*.  
 per-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead through*.  
 perfacilis, e, adj., *very easy*.  
 per-fero, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, endure*.  
 per-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *accomplish, complete*.  
 per-fringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break through*.  
 perfuga, ae, *deserter*.  
 per-fugiō, ere, fūgī, *flee, desert*.  
 periculum, ī, *danger*.  
 peritus, a, um, *experienced, skilled*.  
 permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *permit*.  
 per-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, rouse, influence*.  
 perniciēs, ēī, *destruction*.  
 perpaucī, ae, a, *very few*.  
 per-rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *break through*.  
 per-sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow, pursue*.

persevērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *continue*.  
 per-solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, *pay*.  
 per-suādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsus, *persuade*.  
 per-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten*.  
 per-tineō, ēre, uī, *tend, pertain*.  
 per-veniō, ire, vēnī, ventus, *arrive*.  
 pēs, pedis, *foot*; pedem referre, *retreat*.  
 peto, ere, ivī (iī), itus, *seek, entreat*.  
 phalanx, angis, *phalanx*.  
 pilum, ī, *javelin*.  
 Pisō, ōnis, *father-in-law of Caesar*.  
 plēbs, plēbis, *common people, plebeians*.  
 plūrimus, a, um (sup. from multus), *most, very many*.  
 plūs, plūris (comp. of multus), *more*;  
 — posse, *be more powerful*.  
 poena, ae, *punishment, penalty*.  
 polliceor, ēri, itus sum, *promise*.  
 pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *put*.  
 pōns, pontis, m., *bridge*.  
 populātiō, ōnis, *devastating, ravaging*.  
 populus, āri, ātus sum, *devastate*.  
 populus, ī, *people*.  
 portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *carry, bring*.  
 portōrium, ī, *tax*.  
 poscō, ere, poposci, *demand*.  
 possessiō, ōnis, *possession*.  
 possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can*.  
 post, prep. with acc., *behind, after*.  
 posteā, adv., *afterward*.  
 posterus, a, um, *following, next*.  
 postquam, conj., *after that, after*.  
 postridiē, adv., *on the day after*.  
 postulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand*.  
 potēns, entis, *being able, powerful*.  
 potentia, ae, *power*.  
 potestās, ātis, *power*.  
 potior, iri, potitus sum, *get possession of, possess*.  
 prae-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *surpass, precede, excel*.  
 prae-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *order*.

**prae-fero**, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*, *choose*,  
*prefer*.

**prae-ficiō**, *ere*, *fēcī*, *fectus*, *place in*  
*command*.

**prae-mittō**, *ere*, *mīsī*, *missus*, *send*  
*before*.

**prae-optō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *prefer*.

**praesēns**, *entis*, *present*.

**praesentia**, *ae*, *present time*; *in prae-*  
*sentiā*, *for the time*.

**praesertim**, *especially*.

**praesidium**, *i*, *guard*, *garrison*.

**prae-stō**, *stāre*, *stītī*, *status*, *excel*,  
*furnish*; *praestat*, *it is better*.

**prae-sum**, *esse*, *fui*, *command*.

**praeter**, *prep. with acc.*, *beyond*, *ex-*  
*cept*.

**praeter-eō**, *īre*, *īvī* (*ii*), *itus*, *go by*,  
*beyond*.

**praeteritus**, *a*, *um*, *past*.

**praeterquam**, *adv.*, *except that*, *save*.

**praetor**, *ōris*, *commander*, *praetor*.

**prendō**, *ere*, *prendī*, *prēnsus*, *grasp*.

**pretium**, *i*, *price*.

**prex**, *precis*, *prayer*, *entreaty*.

**pridiē**, *adv.*, *on the day before*.

**primum**, *adv.*, *first*.

**prīmū**, *a*, *um*, *superl.*, *first*, *first part*  
*of*; *nostrum primum*, *our advance*  
*guard*.

**prīnceps**, *ipīs*, *adj.*, *first*.

**prīnceps**, *ipīs*, *m.*, *chief*.

**prīncipātus**, *ūs*, *leadership*, *chief posi-*  
*tion*.

**prīstinus**, *a*, *um*, *former*, *pristine*.

**prīus**, *comp. adv.*, *sooner*.

**prīusquam**, *sooner than*, *before*.

**prīvātīm**, *privately*, *as private citizens*.

**prīvātus**, *a*, *um*, *private*.

**prō**, *prep. with abl.*, *before*, *for*, *in*  
*behalf of*, *in proportion to*.

**probō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *try*, *approve*.

**Procellus**, *i*, *a chief of the Gallic Prov-*  
*ince*.

**prō-dō**, *ere*, *didī*, *ditus*, *transmit*,  
*hand down*.

**proelium**, *i*, *battle*.

**profectiō**, *ōnis*, *f.*, *setting out*, *depar-*  
*ture*.

**proficiscor**, *i*, *profectus sum*, *set out*,  
*depart*, *go*.

**prohibeō**, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, *keep from*,  
*prohibit*, *check*, *hold off*.

**proiciō**, *ere*, *iēcī*, *iectus*, *cast down*,  
*throw away*.

**prope**, *with acc.*, *near*.

**prō-pellō**, *ere*, *pulī*, *pulsus*, *drive*  
*before*, *repulse*.

**propinquus**, *a*, *um*, *near*, *neighboring*;  
*as subst.*, *kinsman*.

**prō-pōnō**, *ere*, *posuī*, *positus*, *set forth*,  
*declare*.

**propter**, *prep. with acc.*, *on account of*.  
**propter-eā**, *adv.*, *for this reason*.

**prō-spiciō**, *ere*, *spexī*, *spectus*, *look*  
*forth*, *look out for*.

**prōvincia**, *ae*, *province*.

**proximē**, *adv.*, *nearest*, *last*.

**proximus**, *a*, *um*, *nearest*, *last*.

**pūblicē**, *publicly*, *in the name of the*  
*state*.

**pūblicus**, *a*, *um*, *public*; *rēs pūblica*,  
*the state*.

**Publius**, *i*, *a Roman name*.

**puer**, *i*, *boy*.

**pūgna**, *ae*, *fight*, *battle*.

**pūgnō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *fight*.

**purgō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *clear*, *justify*.

**putō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *think*.

**Pyrēnaeus**, *a*, *um*, *of the Pyrenees*  
*Mountains*.

## Q

**quā**, *where*, *in which place*.

**quadrāgintā**, *num. adj.*, *forty*.

**quadringentī**, *ae*, *a*, *four hundred*.

**quaerō**, *ere*, *quaesivī* (*ii*), *quaesitus*,  
*seek*.

quālis, e, of what sort.  
quam, how, than; with sup., as . . .  
as possible.

quamquam, although.

quantus, a, um, how great; tantus  
. . . quantus, as great . . . as.

quārē, adv., how, wherefore.

quārtus, a, um, fourth.

quattuor, num. adj., four.

quattuordecim, fourteen.

-que, enclitic, and; que . . . que,  
both . . . and.

queror, i, questus sum, complain.

quī, quae, quod, who, which, what,  
that.

quidem, quaedem, quoddam or quid-  
dam, some.

quīn, conj., but that; that.

quīndecim, num. adj., fifteen.

quīngentī, ae, a, five hundred.

quīnī, ae, a, five at a time, five.

quīnque, num. adj., five.

quīntus, a, um, fifth.

quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron., who?  
which? what? indef. pron., any,  
anything.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam,  
any one, anything.

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quod-  
que, each, every.

quod, conj., because, as to the fact that.

quoque, conj., also.

## R

rapīna, ae, plunder, rapine.

ratiō, ōnis, reckoning, reason.

ratis, is, raft.

Raurici, ōrum, a neighboring tribe of  
the Helvetii.

recēns, entis, fresh, recent.

re-cipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, take back,  
receive; sē —, betake one's self.

red-eō, ire, ii, itus, go back, return.

redimō, ere, ēmi, ēemptus, buy back,  
buy up.

red-integrō, āre, āvi, ātus, restore,  
renew.

reditiō, ōnis, going back, return.

re-dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, lead back,  
withdraw.

re-ferō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, carry  
back, report; pedem, retreat.

rēgnum, i, royal power, kingdom.

re-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, throw back.

re-linquō, ere, liquī, lictus, leave,  
leave behind, abandon; relinquēbā-  
tur, there remained.

reliquus, a, um, the rest of, remaining.

reminiscor, i, remember.

re-moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, move  
back.

re-nūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, bring back  
word, report.

re-pellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, drive  
back, repulse.

repentinus, a, um, sudden, unexpected.

reperiō, ire, reperī, repertus, find  
out, discover.

re-petō, ere, ivī, itus, seek.

re-prehendō, ere, hendī, hēnsus,  
blame, censure.

re-pūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, fight back,  
resist.

rēs, rei, thing, affair; — frumenta-  
riā, supply of grain; rēs publica,  
rei publicae, state, republic; quam  
ob rem, wherefore, therefore.

re-scindō, ere, scidī, scissus, cut off,  
break down.

re-sciscō, ere, scivī or scii, scītus,  
learn.

re-sistō, ere, stiti, stop, resist.

re-spondeō, ēre, spondī, spōnsus,  
answer, reply.

respōnsum, i, reply.

re-stituō, ere, i, ūtus, set up again,  
restore.

re-tineō, ere, ī, tentus, *hold back, retain.*

re-vertō, ere, vertī or revertor, ī, dep., *turn back, return.*

Rhēnus, ī, *the Rhine.*

Rhodanus, ī, *the Rhone.*

rīpa, ae, *bank of a river.*

rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *ask.*

Rōma, ae, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman*; as noun,

Rōmānī, ōrum, *the Romans.*

rota, ae, *wheel.*

rūmor, ōris, *rumor.*

rūrsus, adv., *again.*

## S

saepe, adv., *often.*

salūs, ūtis, *safety.*

sanciō, īre, sānxi, sānctus, *render sacred.*

Santonēs, um, *a Gallic tribe.*

sarcinae, ārum, *baggage.*

satis, adv. and adj., *enough, sufficient*;

— causae, *reason enough, sufficient cause.*

satis-faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *satisfy.*

scelus, eris, *crime.*

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *know.*

scūtum, ī, *shield.*

sē, see suī; sēsē, *strengthened form of se.*

sēcrētō, *secretly, in private.*

secundus, a, um, *second, following, favorable.*

sed, conj., *but.*

sēdecim, *sixteen.*

sēditīōsus, a, um, *seditions.*

Segusiāvī, ōrum, *a tribe between the Rhone and the Arar.*

sementis, is, *sowing, planting.*

semper, *always.*

senātus, ūs, *senate.*

senex, senis, *old man.*

senī, ae, a, *six at a time, six.*

sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, perceive, think.*

sēparātīm, *separately.*

septentrionēs, um, *seven stars, the North.*

septimus, a, um, *seventh.*

sepultūra, ae, *burial.*

Sēquana, ae, *the Seine.*

Sēquanus, ī, *a Seguanian.*

sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow.*

servitūs, ūtis, *slavery.*

servus, ī, *slave.*

seu, *whether.*

sex, *six.*

sexāgintā, *sixty.*

sī, *if.*

signum, ī, *signal, standard*; *conversa signa inferre, face about and attack.*

silva, ae, *forest.*

simul, adv., *at the same time.*

sīn, *but if.*

sine, prep. with abl., *without.*

singulī, ae, a, distrib., *one by one, single.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left*; sinistra, ae, *the left hand.*

sive, or if; sive . . . sive, *whether . . . or.*

socer, socerī, *father-in-law.*

socius, ī, *ally.*

sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun.*

sōlum, adv., *only.*

solum, ī, *soil, ground.*

sōlus, a, um, *alone, only.*

soror, ōris, *sister.*

spatium, ī, *space, period.*

spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *look, face.*

spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hope, look for.*

spēs, eī, *hope.*

sponte, abl. from assumed spōns, *willingly.*

statuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *set up, determine.*

stipendiārius, a, um, *subject.*

studeō, ēre, uī, *desire.*

**studium**, ī, *eagerness, desire, zeal, devotion.*

**sub**, prep. with acc. or abl., *under, beneath, at the foot of.*

**sub-dūcō**, ere, dūxī, ductus, *draw away, withdraw.*

**sub-eō**, ire, ii, itus, *undergo.*

**sub-iciō**, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw below, discharge, subject.*

**sub-levō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *lift up, aid.*

**sub-moveō**, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *remove.*

**sub-sistō**, ere, stitī, withstand, resist.

**sub-sum**, esse, fui, *be near.*

**sub-vehō**, ere, vexī, vectus, *bring up, convey.*

**succēdō**, ere, cessī, cessus, *approach, succeed.*

**suī**, sibi, sē, reflex. pron., *himself, herself, etc.*

**Sulla**, ae, a *Roman consul.*

**sum**, esse, fui, *be.*

**summa**, ae, *highest point, sum.*

**summus**, a, um, sup. from **superus**, *highest, greatest, top of.*

**sumō**, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take, claim.*

**sūmptus**, ūs, *expense.*

**super**, adv. and prep. with acc., *above, over.*

**superior**, *higher.*

**superō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *surpass, conquer.*

**super-sum**, esse, fui, *be over, survive.*

**superus**, a, um, *high.*

**suppetō**, ere, petīvī, petītus, *be at hand or in store.*

**suppliciter**, *humbly, suppliantly.*

**supplicium**, ī, *punishment.*

**suprā**, adv., *above, before.*

**suscipiō**, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *support, undertake.*

**suspiciō**, ōnis, *suspicion.*

**sustineō**, ēre, uī, tentus, *sustain, hold out.*

**suus**, a, um, *his, her, its, their; suī, his men, their men.*

## T

**T.** = *Titus.*

**tabula**, ae, board, writing tablet.

**taceō**, ēre, uī, itus, *be silent, keep silent.*

**tam**, adv., *so.*

**tamen**, adv., *nevertheless, yet.*

**tametsī**, *although.*

**tandem**, adv., *at length.*

**tantus**, a, um, *so great.*

**tēlum**, ī, *dart, missile.*

**temperantia**, ae, *self-control, moderation.*

**temperō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *control, refrain.*

**temptō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *try, attack.*

**tempus**, oris, *time.*

**teneō**, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold.*

**terra**, ae, *earth, land.*

**tertius**, a, um, *third.*

**testis**, is, m. or f., *witness.*

**Tigurīnus**, a, um, *pertaining to the Tigurini.*

**timeō**, ēre, uī, *fear.*

**timor**, ōris, *fear.*

**tolerō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *endure, support.*

**tollō**, ere, sustulī, sublātus, *lift up, destroy, remove.*

**Tolōsātēs**, ium, *a town in the Gallic Province.*

**tōtus**, a, um (gen., ius), *all, the whole.*

**trādō**, ere, didī, dītus, *hand down, surrender.*

**trādūcō**, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead across.*

**trāgulā**, ae, *a javelin.*

**trāns**, prep. with acc., *across.*

**trāns-eō**, ire, ii, itus, *go across, cross.*

**trāns-figō**, ere, fixī, fixus, *transfix.*

**trecentī**, ae, a, *three hundred.*

**trēs**, tria, *three.*

tribuo, ere, uī, ūtus, *bestow, attribute.*  
 triduum, ī, *three days.*  
 trigintā, *thirty.*  
 triplex, icis, *triple.*  
 Tulingī, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe.*  
 tū, tibi, tē, *you.*  
 tum, adv., *then.*  
 tuus, a, um, *your.*

## U

ubi, *when, where.*  
 ulciscor, ī, ultus sum, *avenge, punish.*  
 ūllus, a, um (gen., īus), *any.*  
 ulterior, ius, comp. adj., *further.*  
 ūnā, adv., *together.*  
 unde, adv., *from which place, whence.*  
 undique, adv., *on all sides, everywhere.*  
 ūnus, a, um (gen., -īus), *one.*  
 urbs, urbis, *city.*  
 ūsus, ūs, *advantage; ex ūsū, to the advantage of.*  
 ut, uti, conj., *that, in order that; as*  
 adv. used with indicative, *as.*  
 uter, tra, trum (gen., īus), *which of the two, which.*  
 utor, ī, ūsus, sum, *use.*  
 uxor, ōris, *wife.*

## V

vacō, āre, āvī, ātus, *be vacant or unoccupied.*  
 vadum, ī, *ford, shallow.*  
 vagor, āri, ātus sum, *wander.*  
 valeō, ēre, uī, *to be strong.*  
 Valerius, ī, m., *a Roman name.*  
 vāllum, ī, *rampart.*  
 vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus, *lay waste, devastate.*  
 vectigal, ālis, *tax, revenue.*

vel, or; vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*  
 veni3, īre, vēnī, ventus, *come.*  
 Verbigenus, ī, *one of the four Helvetian clans.*  
 verbum, ī, *word.*  
 vereor, ēri, itus sum, *reverence, fear.*  
 vergō, ere, *incline, be situated.*  
 vergobretus, ī, *chief magistrate of the Aeduians.*  
 vērus, a, um, *true.*  
 vesper, eris and erī, *evening.*  
 vester, tra, trum, *your.*  
 veterānus, a, um, *old, veteran.*  
 vetus, eris, *old, former.*  
 vexō, āre, āvī, ātus, *vex, worry.*  
 via, ae, *way.*  
 victōria, ae, *victory.*  
 vicus, ī, *village.*  
 videō, ēre, vidī, visus, *see; in pass. as a deponent, seem.*  
 vigilia, ae, *watch of the night, watch.*  
 vīginti, *twenty.*  
 vincō, ere, vici, victus, *conquer.*  
 vinculum, ī, *bond, chain.*  
 virtūs, ūtis, *virtue, valor.*  
 vis, vis, f., *force, violence; in pl., virēs, strength.*  
 vita, ae, *life.*  
 vitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *shun, avoid.*  
 vix, *with difficulty, scarcely.*  
 vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *call, summon.*  
 volō, velle, voluī, *wish.*  
 voluntās, ātis, *will, desire.*  
 vōs, nom. and acc. pl., *you.*  
 vulgus, ī, n., *the multitude, public, common people.*  
 vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus, *wound.*  
 vulnus, eris, n., *a wound.*

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